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REPORT

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OF THE

ADJUTANT-GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF FLORIDA,

FOR THE PERIOD

BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 1887, AND ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1888.



TALLAHASSEE, FLA. :
N. M. BOWEN, PRINTER.
1889.

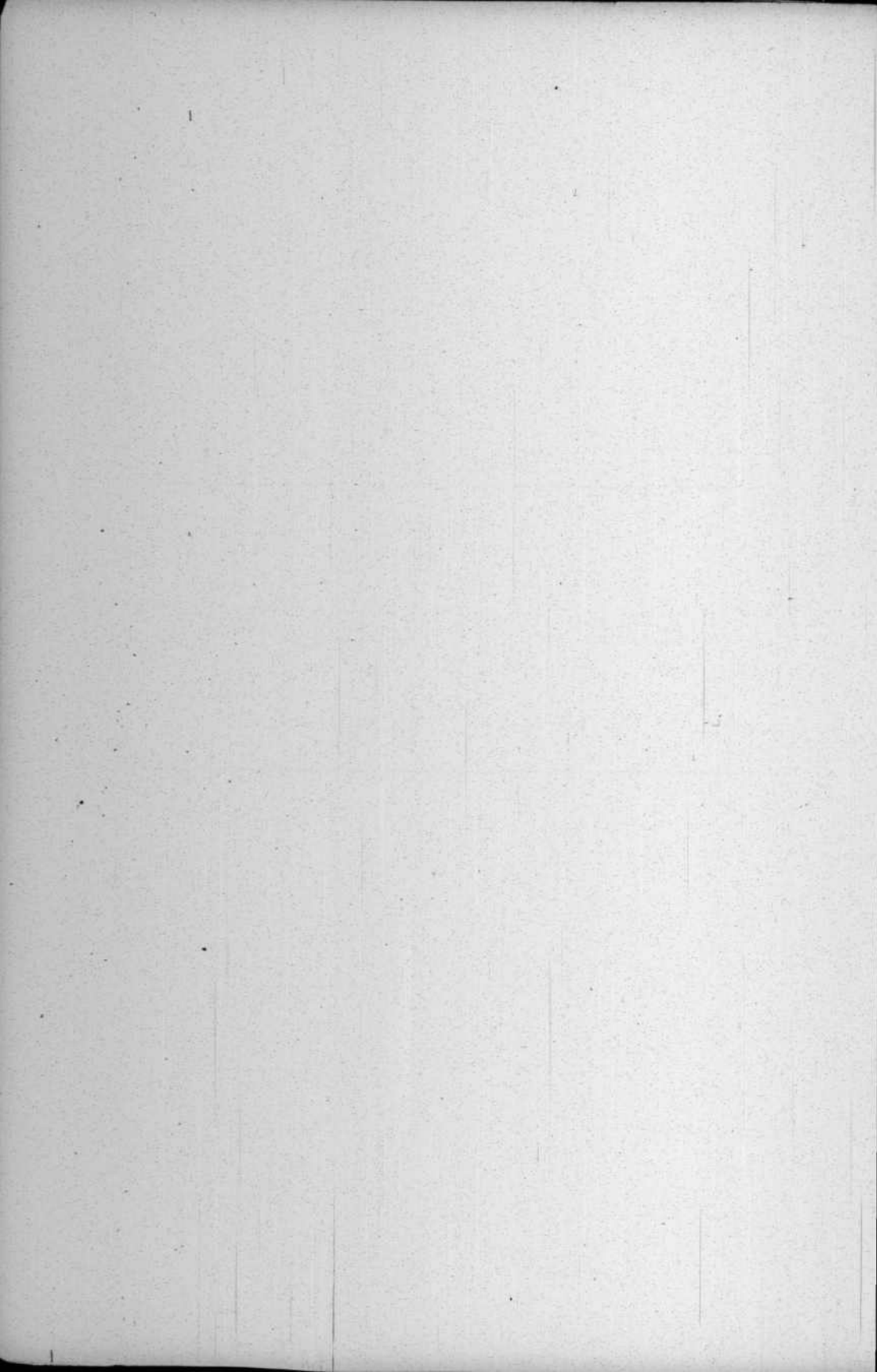
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REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
FOR THE
YEARS 1887-88.



REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
FOR THE
YEARS 1887-88.

His Excellency, E. A. Perry, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

SIR—The following report of the transactions of the several departments pertaining to the office of Adjutant-General of Florida for the biennial period ending December 31st, 1888, is respectfully submitted for your consideration:

The appropriation for watchman, janitor and contingent expenses of the Capitol, for the two years, amounting to the aggregate sum of \$3,400, has been expended, as shown by the following tables:

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No. 1.

EXPENDITURES from the Appropriation for a Watchman at the Capitol, for the years 1887 and 1888—\$400 per year.

No. of War- rant.	DATE.	AMOUNT.	TO WHOM MADE.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.
	1887.			
703	June 6	\$166 33	David Ellis	Watching at Capitol
1168	July 2	33 33	do	do
1419	August 1	33 00	do	do
1579	Sept 1	33 00	do	do
1749	October 1	34 00	do	do
2040	Nov 1	33 00	do	do
2268	Dec 1	33 00	do	do
	1888.			
31	January 3	34 00	do	do
485	February 1	33 00	do	do
781	March 1	33 00	do	do
1123	April 2	34 00	do	do
1589	May 1	33 00	do	do
1907	June 4	33 00	do	do
2216	July 2	34 00	do	do
2773	August 1	33 00	do	do
3025	Sept 1	33 00	do	do
3266	October 1	34 00	do	do
3812	Nov 1	33 00	do	do
4069	Dec 1	33 00	do	do
	1889.			
	January	34 34	do	do
		\$800 00		

TABLE No. 2.

APPROPRIATION for Janitor at the Capitol—1887, \$300; 1888,
\$300, expended as follows:

No. of War- rent.	DATE.	AMOUNT.	TO WHOM MADE.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.
	1887.			
5	January 3	\$25 00	John J Hawkins	Janitor
6	January 3	18 00	Hardy Croom	Assistant Janitor
666	June 4	75 00	do	do
1124	July 1	25 00	John J Hawkins	Janitor
1421	August 1	25 00	do	do
1576	Sept 1	25 00	do	do
1735	October 1	25 00	do	do
2034	Nov 1	25 00	do	do
2266	Dec 1	28 00	do	do
	1888.			
10	January 3	25 00	do	do
477	February 1	25 00	do	do
766	March 1	25 00	do	do
1098	April 2	25 00	do	do
1580	May 1	25 00	do	do
1891	June 4	25 00	do	do
2217	July 2	25 00	do	do
2766	August 1	25 00	do	do
3019	Sept 1	25 00	do	do
3256	October 1	25 00	do	do
3813	Nov 1	25 00	do	do
4051	Dec 1	25 00	do	do
	1889.			
33	January 2	25 00	do	do
		\$596 00		

TABLE NO. 3.

CONTINGENT Expenses of the Capitol for years 1887 and 1888.
 Appropriation \$1,000 per annum, expended as follows:

Numbr of Warrant.	Date.	Amount.	To Whom Issued.	For What Purpose.
	1887.			
705	June 6	\$18 00	Hardy Croom	Wages as Assistant Janitor
713	do	170 17	Gilmore & Hartt	Carpet, &c. for House of Reps
722	do	8 25	R & J Munro	Nails, tools, &c
760	do 7	17 25	James Munro	Pails, dippers, brooms, &c
800	do 8	36 00	Hardy Croom	Wages as Assistant Janitor
861	do 10	14 62	Geo H Meginniss	Kerosene oil
1014	do 17	17 15	W A Rawls	Lamps, paints, &c
1015	do	12 04	Y A Levy	Bill sundries
1016	do	50 A	J Fish	Plasterer's hair
1017	do	7 85	Shay & Yaeger	Repairs and plumbing
1018	do	10 00	T J Rawls	Ladder to attic
1019	do	1 70	M Lively	Disinfectants
1088	do 28	20 00	W P Slusser & Co	Rent of closets
1099	do 29	17 90	W A Rawls	Bill of sundries
1106	do 30	22 63	D Lang, Adj't-Gen	Sundry bills paid
1123	July 1	18 00	Hardy Croom	Wages for June
1145	do	9 25	Shay & Yaeger	Repairs to urinal
1420	Aug 1	18 00	Hardy Croom	Wages for July
1425	do	50 E	W Clark	Repairs to clock
1426	do	2 50	Shay & Yaeger	
1495	do 12	8 30	Geo H Meginniss	Kerosene
1535	do 19	11 40	Hardy Croom	Wages for August
1582	Sept 2	3 25	W A Nowlin	Repairs to gates
1604	do 8	7 75	Sam Fitzgerald	Sawing wood
1626	do 10	11 63	D Lang, Adj't Gen	Sundry bills paid
1671	do 13	80	Squire Williams	Labor
1729	do 30	1 20	Wash Richardson	do
1776	Oct 3	5 25	James Munro	Bill sundries
1959	do 12	6 73	Geo H Meginniss	Kerosene
1960	do	17 50	Gilmore & Hartt	Bill sundries
2067	Nov 5	1 50	Wm Matthews	Cutting wood
2069	do	3 75	Jas Williams	do
2084	do 8	3 75	do	do
2177	do 18	2 50	W H Matthews	do
2190	do 19	94 00	F C Gilmore	Repairs Capitol and grounds
2236	do 23	15 00	Jas Williams	Cutting wood
2277	Dec 1	10 65	do	do
2297	do 2	125 00	Geo Damon & Son	50 cords of wood
2298	do 2	5 85	Gilmore & Hartt	Bill sundries
2301	do 3	5 00	J M Smith	1 cord kindling wood
2352	do 8	6 00	Jas Williams	Cutting and storing wood
2429	do 17	5 00	Tallahassee Brick Co	500 brick
2434	do 19	13 45	Shay & Yaeger	Bill sundries
2452	do 21	5 00	J M Smith	1 cord kindling wood
		\$792 53		

No. 3.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES of Capitol—Continued.

No. of War. rant.	Date.	Amount.	To whom Issued.	For what Purpose.
	1887			
2455	Dec 23	3 00	Josh Fagan	Cutting wood
2506	do 31	6 00	H T Lynch	Painting fence, &c
	1888			
35	Jan 3	3 50	J C Kemper	Hauling brick, &c
38	do 4	11 40	Isaac Dent	Wages as Assistant Janitor
46	do 4	4 35	H T Lynch	Painting
334	do 17	17 61	Geo H Meginniss	Kerosene and lime
449	do 28	10 50	Geo Fitzgiles	Ten loads manure, &c
489	Feb 1	18 00	Isaac Dent	Wages for January
504	do 2	3 05	Shay & Yaeger	Bill sundries
628	do 13	8 77	Geo Meginniss	Kerosene
638	do 14	55 00	Geo Damon & Son	Twenty cords wood
645	do 14	15 00	Wm Burney	Cutting wood
710	do 18	1 00	John J Hawkins	Kindling wood
782	March 1	18 00	Isaac Dent	Wages for February
1034	do 23	7 29	Standard Oil Co	Kerosene
1061	do 27	7 00	Wm M Pells	Trees and planting
1112	April 2	5 25	W D Hart	Bill sundries
1128	do 2	18 00	Isaac Dent	Wages for March
1581	May 1	19 25	W D Hart	Bill of sundries
1593	do 1	18 00	Isaac Dent	Wages for April
1641	do 5	3 25	Shay & Yaeger	Bill of sundries
1913	June 4	18 00	Isaac Dent	Wages for May
2002	do 11	6 38	Standard Oil Co	Kerosene
2088	do 15	3 75	H S Harmon	Repairing furniture
1002	do 16	2 83	G E White	Lumber
2218	July 18	18 00	Isaac Dent	Wages for June
2782	Aug 1	18 00	Isaac Dent	Wages for July
2971	do 20	20 00	W P Slusser & Co	Rent of closets to April 17, 1888.
2983	do 23	8 25	Geo H Meginniss	Kerosene
3028	Sept 1	18 00	Isaac Dent	Wages for August
3179	do 18	125 00	Y A Levy	50 cords wood
3257	Oct 1	18 00	Isaac Dent	Wages for September
3524	do 6	5 00	Robt Hays	Cutting 8 cords wood
3719	do 27	23 75	Jas Munro	Sundries
3832	Nov 1	18 00	Isaac Dent	Wages for October
3903	do 15	5 25	Dudley Lewis	Cutting wood
4025	do 24	7 50	Chas Neal	Cutting wood
4028	do 26	15 83	Geo H Meginniss	Kerosene
4032	Dec 1	19 20	Isaac Dent	Wages to January 2d, 1889
4062	do 1	8 25	Chas Neal	Cutting wood
4065	do 1	10 50	Chas Russell	Cutting wood
4076	do 4	125 00	Shay & Yaeger	Repairing and painting roof
		\$1539 28		
		\$ 460 72	Balance underdrawn	
			January 1, 1889.	
		\$2000 00		

Of the sum of \$5,000, appropriated for the repairs of the Capitol, there have been expended for—

Furniture, carpets, &c., for Supreme Court Room.....	\$443 15
Shelving for Supreme Court Library.....	181 85
For fitting up and repairing extra room for Comptroller.....	164 95
For safe for Comptroller.....	460 00
For fitting up library on third floor.....	472 60
For sundry repairs of floors; for fencing, sidewalks, &c.....	144 60
	\$1,867 15
Leaving undrawn of this appropriation.....	\$3,132 85

Against which there are outstanding bills amounting to \$55 or \$60.

The roof of the Capitol building is partly of tin, the remainder of slates, and, at last report, was in bad condition. It was intended from this appropriation to make a uniform roof, either all slate or all tin, but upon consultation with and examination of the roof by an expert contractor and builder, it was decided inexpedient to replace the tin with slates, because of the uneven and defective sheathing of the roof, rendering the slates liable to fracture upon pressure, by reason of the imperfect surface. To remedy this would necessitate the removal and replacing of the entire sheathing of the roof.

The tin portion of the roof was found to be in much better condition from corrosion than was anticipated; the bad leaks in it resulting from the defect of placing seams in the bottoms of the valleys, which were kept open, at weak points, by the expansion and contraction of the tin. This has been, after conferring with members of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, remedied by cutting out the valleys and replacing with new tin, and thoroughly repainting the tin portion of the roof. There are now no leaks in the roof, but the unsightly patchwork alluded to in my last report remains. The library recommended for third floor of the Capitol has been fitted up and the books from the basement removed to it; but they need assorting, culling and arranging for ready reference.

The extra room required by the Comptroller has been arranged by removing the Adjutant-General's office, and cutting a passage way around the vault in the basement, connecting the room thus provided with the main office of the Comptroller. This has relieved the crowded condition of that office, but the improvement in the condition of the vault, hoped for by severing its connection with the exterior wall of the building, and inserting additional ventilating pipes, has not been realized. The vault is still, by reason of extreme dampness, unfit for the storage of valuable books and documents. The purchase of a new safe has in a measure met this want, but the bulky tax books and records of the office are without fire protection, ex-

cept when submitted to the slower process of destruction in this vault.

It is extremely doubtful if a dry fire proof vault can be constructed in the basement of the building, particularly in the north end of the building where the floors are below the surface of the ground. Attention is asked to the unprotected condition of the books and records of the Land office, upon which are based the titles to a great portion of the real estate of the State. Suitable safes or a vault should be provided for the preservation of these valuable records.

The Railroad Commission have been assigned the large committee room in the north west corner of basement, which they have furnished and fitted from up the fund provided for their expenses. These arrangements leave only one unoccupied room in the Capitol, which with the Adjutant-General's office and the armory makes only three (3) rooms available for committee rooms, about one third the number usually wanted at a regular session of the Legislature. To construct additions to the present building without entirely remodeling it at great expense, would destroy its proportions and symmetry. It has therefore been suggested to construct at a cost of \$6,000 to \$8,000 a separate building south of the Capitol, of which the small brick building now there might constitute a part, for the use of the Supreme Court, Rail Road Commission, Board of Health and storage of military property. This arrangement would leave the entire Capitol for the use of the legislative and executive departments. The present Supreme court room would accommodate the entire force of the Comptroller's Department and release nine comfortable and commodious committee rooms for use of the legislature.

This arrangement would provide accommodations for the State government for years to come, but is open to the objection of destroying the symmetrical proportions of the grounds and leaving the State with a Capitol hardly equaling in appearance or commodiousness that of some of the county court houses, and far below that of any other State of the Union.

The halls and many of the offices require refitting and refurnishing, but in view of the changes necessary to give greater accommodations, which may render such fittings and furniture unsuited to them, has been deferred, and the money available for such purpose left unexpended, to be applied as the incoming administration may desire.

MILITIA ORGANIZATION.

At the time of my last report there were fully organized and armed 19 companies of infantry and one 2-gun battery of artillery, while 5 companies of infantry were organized but not

armed. The militia law passed by the last Legislature and approved June 8, 1887, provides for 10 companies of infantry and 2 2-gun batteries of artillery to be enlisted and sworn in for three years service.

Ten of the 19 companies, one new company, the Santa Rosa Rifles, and the battery have been selected and mustered into the service, and now constitute the corps of Florida State Troops, as shown by the following General Order No. 2, series of 1887:

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, STATE OF FLORIDA.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Aug. 10th, 1887. }

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 2. }

Under the provisions of the law published in General Orders No. 1, C. S., the following companies have been accepted and enlisted for three years, and will constitute the corps of "Florida State Troops," to wit:

- I. Jacksonville Light Infantry, of Jacksonville.
- Metropolitan Light Infantry, of Jacksonville.
- Fernandina Volunteers, of Fernandina.
- Gem City Guards, of Palatka.
- Wilson Battery, of Jacksonville.
- Gainesville Guards, of Gainesville.
- Ocala Rifles, of Ocala.
- Orlando Guards, of Orlando.
- Halifax Rifles, of Daytona.
- St. Augustine Battery, of St. Augustine.
- Escambia Rifles, of Pensacola.
- Santa Rosa Rifles, of Milton.

II. The First Battalion Florida State Troops will be composed as follows, to wit:

Major—Wm. B. Young, commanding—Headquarters, Jacksonville.

Adjutant—Lieutenant Harvey Granger, Jr.

Quartermaster and Commissary—Lieutenant Wm. A. Bours.

Surgeon—Lieutenant P. J. Stallenwerck.

Company "A," Jacksonville Light Infantry, Captain R. M. Call, commanding.

Company "B," Metropolitan Light Infantry, Captain F. P. Fleming, commanding.

Company "C," Fernandina Volunteers, Captain W. D. Ballantine, commanding.

Company "D," Gem City Guards, Captain Robt. W. Davis, commanding.

Company "F," Wilson Battery, Captain W. D. Barnett, commanding.

III. The Second Battalion Florida State Troops will be composed as follows, to wit:

Major—T. D. Lancaster, commanding—Headquarters, Ocala.

Adjutant—First Lieutenant R. A. Burford.

Quartermaster and Commissary—Lieutenant J. N. Bradshaw.

Surgeon—Lieutenant N. D. Phillips.

Company "A," Gainesville Guards, Captain I. E. Webster, commanding.

Company "B," Ocala Rifles, Captain E. B. Richardson, commanding.

Company "C," Orlando Guards, Captain T. J. Shine, commanding.

Company "D," Halifax Rifles, Captain J. W. Douglass, commanding.

Company "F," St. Augustine Battery, Captain Wm. Moody, commanding.

IV. The Third Battalion Florida State Troops will be composed as follows:

Major—W. F. Williams, commanding—Headquarters, Pensacola.

Adjutant—First Lieutenant H. H. Thornton.

Quartermaster and Commissary—First Lieutenant Ed. Gale Quina.

Surgeon, First Lieutenant Robt. W. Hargis.

Company "A," Escambia Rifles, Captain Geo. Slocumb.

Company "B," Santa Rosa Rifles, Captain Malcolm Anderson.

V. All official correspondence of company commanders and their subordinates with these Headquarters must, except in cases of extreme urgency, pass through Battalion Headquarters, and bear the official endorsement of the Battalion Commander.

VI. The Organized Volunteer Militia, other than the corps of Florida State Troops, being unaffected by General Orders No. 1, will, as heretofore, report directly to these Headquarters.

VII. The relative rank of officers of the Florida State Troops will be regulated by the date of their former commissions to same grade in the Volunteer Militia, provided that they held that grade continuously until their appointment in the Florida State Troops. In all other cases they will take rank from the date of their commissions, and where two or more of same grade hold commissions of same date they will take rank in accordance with the number of Battalion and letter of their Company.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

D. LANG, Adjutant-General.

The law authorizing this organization, it was claimed, superseded all previous legislation on this subject, and therefore that this corps was the only legally authorized volunteer militia in the State, but from this view, both your Excellency and the Attorney-General dissented, consequently the other organized companies were not only retained in commission, but nine new companies were organized and six of which were armed. Hence we now have two different corps of volunteer militia with different rights and privileges and governed by different laws, with conflicting interests, rendering it difficult if not impracticable to compile a system of regulations applicable to both. Therefore, in contemplation of further legislation on the subject, no complete system of regulations have been compiled or promulgated; but in order to place in operation the courts of discipline provided for in the law above cited the following was published May 19th, 1888:

HEADQUARTERS FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.

GENERAL ORDERS, {	ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 1. }	TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 19, 1888.

Under provisions of Section 8, Chapter 3707, Laws of Florida, the following rules and regulations are published for the government and discipline of the Florida State Troops:

- I. All inferiors are required to obey strictly and to execute with alacrity and good faith the lawful orders of the superiors appointed over them.
- II. Military authority is to be exercised with firmness, but with kindness and justness to inferiors. Punishments shall be strictly in conformity to the militia laws of this State and the by-laws of companies adopted in conformity thereto. Each company shall file a copy of its by-laws with the Adjutant-General for examination and approval by the Commander-in-Chief, and no by-laws will be considered as in force until so submitted and returned with approval.
- III. Superiors of every grade are forbidden to injure those under them by tyrannical or capricious conduct, or by abusive or insulting language.
- IV. Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline; respect to superiors will not be confined to obedience on duty, but will be extended on all occasions. All the officers and members of the Florida State Troops while in attendance at any rendezvous of their command, or while in any armory furnished for their command, and during any drill or parade of the same, shall be considered as in actual service, and may be punished as a

Court of Discipline, or a Court Martial, may determine for any disorderly conduct, disobedience of orders, or other breach of discipline.

- V. Courts of Discipline shall consist of not less than three, at least one of which shall be a commissioned officer and the remainder non-commissioned officers, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum.
- VI. The senior officer of a Court of Discipline shall be President of the Court. He shall summon and swear all witnesses, shall notify all delinquents of time and place at which charges against them will be investigated. He shall keep a record of the proceedings and findings of the Court, and shall transmit the same duly certified to the commander of the company for his approval, disapproval or orders thereon.
- VII. Courts of Discipline shall convene at the time and place designated in the order, and may adjourn from time to time, and to such times and places as a majority shall determine. They shall investigate all charges for breaches of discipline and violations of by-laws made against members of the company, for which the court is called. Charges may be made orally or in writing. The substance of the charge shall be entered on the minutes of the court and read to the accused, and his plea thereto entered. The evidence and the findings and sentences of the court shall be recorded on the minutes, and duly certified to by the presiding officer, for transmission to the company commander. All charges before the court having been disposed of, the presiding officer shall so notify the commander of the company, and await his orders thereon.
- VIII. Courts martial shall consist of not less than five commissioned officers, who, together with the Judge Advocate, will be designated by the Governor in the order convening the court, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for transaction of business.
- IX. All charges and specifications must be in writing, signed by the persons preferring them, and the proceedings, findings and sentences shall conform to the militia laws of this State and regulations governing like courts in the United States Army.

By order of the Governor.

D. LANG,
Adjutant-General.

This provides for the enforcement of discipline in the corps of State Troops, but there is no adequate means for disciplining the volunteer militia. The old law provides for courts martial for that purpose, but except in cities or thickly settled communities, where two or more companies are within easy access of each other, these courts are expensive, cumbersome and impracticable for minor offences.

The law should be amended so as to include in the corps of State Troops at least one good company in each of the larger cities, and at such other points as are subject, by reason of peculiar circumstances, to domestic violence. All other armed volunteer militia should be disbanded.

This would enable the Adjutant-General to systematize the service, so that a practical and simple code of regulations could be compiled, thus attaining that uniformity of company government and discipline so essential to the permanency and efficiency of the organizations.

It would, at same time, prevent the frittering away of the resources provided by the United States Government for arming and equipping the militia, by issuing arms to those mushroom organizations springing up during seasons of excitement, to die out and disband as soon as the excitement subsides; while the arms and equipments, if recoverable at all, are returned in conditions more fitted for the junk shop than the armory.

The saving thus made would, in a few years, not only thoroughly equip the State Troops with everything necessary, except transportation, to take the field at once, but also furnish good, serviceable uniforms to fifteen or twenty companies organized as State Troops.

Frequent inspections of the various companies at their armories should be provided for. The lack of any provision for such inspection in the past, has been a serious detriment to the thoroughness in instruction and discipline of the troops, and materially retarded their efficiency and usefulness. The failure of the State to send an inspector occasionally to inquire into the affairs of the companies, is construed by the troops as a want of appreciation of their services and indifference to their welfare, which begets indifference in them. It is but poor encouragement to these young men, after devoting their time and attention to fit themselves for soldiers, and their money in providing uniforms, to feel that the State recognizes them as soldiers only when she needs their services.

During the last two years there has been but one occasion for a call by the civil authorities for aid in preserving the peace, as follows :

FERNANDINA, FLA., Aug. 29, 1888.

To E. A. Perry, Governor, Tallahassee, Fla.:

Imminent danger of riot. Want militia at my disposal.
ELLERMAN, Sheriff.

FERNANDINA, FLA., Aug. 30, 1888.

To E. A. Perry, Governor, Tallahassee, Fla.:

Endorse action of Sheriff calling out troops.
J. A. EDWARDS,
H. J. BAKER.

In response to this call, the following order was telegraphed by your Excellency:

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Aug. 30, 1888.

To Lieutenant Wm. LeFils, Fernandina, Fla.:

With your company and such volunteers as you can arm, aid civil authorities. Report to Sheriff.

E. A. PERRY, Governor.

Again, on September 6th, in response to telegrams, as follows:

FERNANDINA, FLA., Sept. 6, 1888.

To E. A. Perry, Governor, Tallahassee, Fla.:

Please have reinforcement sent here. Military here inadequate to cope with strikers. Situation dangerous.
ELLERMAN, Sheriff.

FERNANDINA, FLA., Sept. 6, 1888.

To Gov. E. A. Perry, Tallahassee, Fla.:

Force here inadequate to marching. Order reinforcements.
H. J. BAKER,
County Judge.
J. A. EDWARDS,
Clerk Circuit Court.

FERNANDINA, FLA., Sept. 6, 1888.

To E. A. Perry, Tallahassee, Fla.:

Special trains at Ocala and Gainesville ready to transfer troops here, if ordered by you.
J. A. ELLERMAN,
Sheriff.

The following orders were telegraphed by you:

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Sept. 6, 1888.

To Major Lancaster, Ocala, Fla. .

Let Companies "A" and "B" report at once, with arms and ammunition, to Captain Ballantine, at Fernandina.

E. A. PERRY, Governor.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Sept. 6, 1888.

To Captain J. E. Webster, Gainesville, Fla. .

Report, with your company, to Captain Ballantine, at Fernandina, at once.

E. A. PERRY, Governor.

These companies, laying aside their business and personal interests, promptly responded to orders, and, under command of Major T. D. Lancaster, reported to the Sheriff of Nassau county, at Fernandina. Fortunately, this prompt show of force enabled the civil authorities to quietly arrest the ring-leaders of the rioters, and bloodshed was avoided. The civil authorities apprehending a renewal of the trouble, if the troops were withdrawn too soon, they were allowed to remain until September 10th, when they were ordered home.

Now followed the unfortunate part of this whole business, which resulted so disastrously to one of our most thriving cities. The Gainesville Guards during their stay in Fernandina had become infected with yellow fever, and unconsciously carried the infection to their homes, where on the 17th of September six of their members were stricken down with this scourge. Three members of the company died of the fever. The panic and consternation caused in the city, its depopulation and consequent suspension of all business, has been heralded by the newspapers and telegraphs of the country. In addition to the loss of life, the company also lost its uniforms, which were destroyed by the order of the County Board of Health. With whom the responsibility for this spread of the fearful pestilence I do not undertake to say. That the yellow fever was prevailing in Fernandina nearly a month before the troops were ordered there seems to be now admitted, yet immediately before the Gainesville Guards left Gainesville, in obedience to above orders, the Board of Health of Nassau county assured the Surgeon of the Second Battalion that there was not so much as a suspicious case of fever in Fernandina.

Strange to say the Ocala Rifles, who were ordered to Fernandina at same time as the Gainesville Guards, and returned with them, escaped the infection entirely. By this fortunate chance Ocala was spared the fate of her sister city. She took the precaution, however, to order the company into quarantine until September 23d, after the fever developed among the Gainesville Guards. They remained during this period en-

camped near Blue Springs, 15 miles from Ocala, where they improved the time in learning the duties of camp life.

The following table shows the expenses attending the ordering of the troops to Fernandina to preserve the peace, September 6, 1888, for which the proper vouchers are filed in the Comptroller's office:

Pay of Major T D Lancaster	\$125 10
Pay of Company "A," Second Battalion.....	194 27
Pay of Company "B," Second Battalion.....	415 62
Pay of Company "C," First Battalion.....	336 76
Paid transporting troops by F. R. & N. R. Co.	444 60
	\$1,516 35

ANNUAL ENCAMPMENTS.

There have been two annual encampments of the State Troops held since last report, the places and times of holding same having been fixed by the choice of a majority of the companies.

That for 1887 was held at Pablo Beach, August 23d to 30th, at which all the companies and batteries of the State Troops were present. Most of the companies having but recently reorganized and enlisted as State Troops, with large percentages of recruits, necessarily appeared at a disadvantage, especially as some of the companies were armed with the old 50-calibre rifles which had seen hard service in the hands of several companies, previously, and had not yet received their new uniforms. Rapid and commendable progress was made, however, in drill and discipline during the week. The review and inspection on the 27th would have done credit to veterans. The following consolidated morning report shows the attendance:

Morning Report of Majors Young, Lancaster and Williams, First, Second and Third Battalions Florida
State Troops—Camp Pablo, August 27th, 1887.

PRESENT.

	For Duty.											Special Duty	Sick.	In Arrest.	Totals.												
	Majors.	Adjutants.	Quartermaster and Commissary.	Surgeons.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	First Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Commissioned.	Non-Commissioned.	Privates.	Commissioned.	Non-Commissioned.	Musicians.	Privates.	Commissioned.	Non-Commissioned.	Musicians.	Privates.	Commissioned.	Enlisted.	Aggregate.	
1st Battalion--																											
Field and staff & band	1	1	1	1				1			11														4	12	16
Company A					1	1	1	1	3	3		25													3	32	35
Company B					1	1	1	1	3	4		18													3	26	29
Company C					1	1	1	1	4	3		14													2	22	24
Company D					1	1		1	1	3	1	18							2						2	26	28
Company F					1	1		1	4	3	1	18													2	27	29
Total	1	1	1	1	5	4	3	6	15	16	13	93							2						16	145	161
2d Battalion--																											
Field and staff & band	1	1	1	1																					4		4
Company A					1		1	1	3	3		12					1		4						2	24	26
Company B					1		1	1	2	3		16													2	22	24
Company C					1	1		1	4	4		25	1	1											3	35	38
Company D					1		1	1	1	3		19													2	24	26
Company F					1	1	1	1	2	3		15													3	21	24
Total	1	1	1	1	5	2	4	5	12	16		87	1	1			1		4						16	126	142
3d Battalion--																											
Field and staff & band	1	1	1	1					2		9														4	11	15
Company A					1	1			2	3		17													3	22	25
Company B					1	1			3	1		11	1						2						3	17	20
Total	1	1	1	1	1	2	2		7	4	9	28	1						2						10	50	60
Grand Total	3	3	3	3	11	8	9	11	34	36	22	208	2	1			1		8						42	321	363

As many of the companies had the old bright barrel rifles, which were second hand when issued to them, and had not yet received their new uniforms, while other companies were armed with new rifles and had new dress uniforms, any report making especial mention, by companies, of the condition of their arms, accoutrements and uniforms would be so manifestly unfair that I refrain from doing so.

Appended is the report of Major Young, senior officer, commanding the camp:

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 3, 1887.

General D. Lang, Adjutant-General of Florida:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that in obedience to General Order No. 3, C. S., I proceeded with Companies A, B, D and F, of the First Battalion of Florida State Troops, to Pablo Beach at 2:30 P. M. on Monday, the 22d day of August, 1887, and placed them in the camp, which had previously been prepared by Lieutenant Bours, Q. M. of the First Battalion.

Major T. D. Lancaster arrived with the Second Battalion at 9 P. M. of the same day, and his command was at once assigned to quarters.

The proper camp guard was detailed from the First Battalion as soon as it arrived on the ground, and they were kept on duty till 8 A. M. of the 23d, when they were relieved by a detail made from the two Battalions.

Company C, of the First Battalion, arrived in camp about noon on the 23d. The Third Battalion, Major W. F. Williams commanding, arrived in camp about 11 P. M. of the 23d, and were immediately assigned quarters.

On the morning of the 23d I issued orders establishing the hours for the various calls and duties. Drills were had twice each day. I could perceive a very decided improvement in the drill of my Battalion before the close of the encampment. As I did not watch the drill of the Second and Third Battalions, I am unable to speak of the improvement made by them, but have no doubt it was as great as the improvement in the First.

On Friday, the 26th, the troops were inspected by the Adjutant General, assisted by Lieutenant Smoke, of the 6th U. S. Infantry, and on Saturday they were reviewed by His Excellency, Governor Perry.

On Monday afternoon, the 29th of September, Major Williams brought his command to Jacksonville in order to be able to get the early train next morning for Pensacola. I permitted Company C, First Battalion, to leave at the same time on account of the illness of Captain Ballantine. My Battery, Captain Barnett commanding, was also sent home about dark on

the 29th, in order to avoid over crowding the train next morning, there being no further duty for them to perform.

At reveille next morning tents were struck and all baggage loaded on the cars, and at 7:35 A. M. the First and Second Battalions left the encampment for their homes.

I respectfully submit that the troops should be kept in camp for a longer period so as to render them familiar with the Battalion movements.

I am, General, your obedient servant,

W. B. YOUNG,

Major Commanding First Bat. Fla. State Troops.

One hundred tents for this encampment were drawn from the U. S. Quartermaster Department, thirty-nine were of those bought for the encampment of 1886, while the remainder were the private property of the officers and men of the Jacksonville companies.

The following exhibit, for which the requisite vouchers have been filed with the Comptroller, shows the expenditures for this encampment:

EXPENSES OF ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT FOR 1887.

Pay-roll of Field, Staff and Band, First Battalion.....	\$160 00
Pay-roll of Company "A," First Battalion.....	294 00
Pay-roll of Company "B," First Battalion.....	246 00
Pay-roll of Company "C," First Battalion.....	169 00
Pay-roll of Company "D," First Battalion.....	252 00
Pay-roll of Company "E," First Battalion.....	251 00
Pay-roll of Field and Staff, Second Battalion.....	75 00
Pay-roll of Company "A," Second Battalion.....	220 00
Pay-roll of Company "B," Second Battalion.....	232 00
Pay-roll of Company "C," Second Battalion.....	337 00
Pay-roll of Company "D," Second Battalion.....	234 00
Pay-roll of Company "E," Second Battalion.....	212 00
Pay-roll of Field, Staff and Band, Third Battalion..	158 00
Pay-roll of Company "A," Third Battalion.....	224 00
Pay-roll of Company "B," Third Battalion.....	176 00
Labor, freight, drayage and incidentals.....	56 52
Incidental expenses of Treasurer to pay off.....	10 40
Transportation paid J. & A. R. R.....	121 86
Transportation paid St. J. & H. R. R.....	28 00
Transportation paid J., T. & K. W. R. R.....	86 72
Transportation paid L. & N. R. R.....	322 20
Transportation paid L. & N. R. R.....	10 75
Transportation paid F. R. & N. R. R.....	254 06
Transportation paid F. R. & N. R. R.....	13 00
Transportation paid T., A. & O. R. R.....	120 00
Paid Major Lancaster, expenses on tents.....	11 15
Paid Adjutant-General's board.....	14 00
	\$4,288 66

Upon breaking camps the tents were turned over to the different battalions to be cared for.

October 14th, in response to an appeal from Dr. King Wylie, President of the Florida Health Protection Association, the tents assigned to the Second Battalion, 87 in number, were

shipped to Mayor Eppes Tucker, of Lakeland, for use of refugees from yellow fever at Tampa, who were quarantined near the line of Hillsborough county. When the epidemic was over Dr. Wyly reported that the tents, except five which had sheltered yellow fever patients and were burned by his orders, had been thoroughly fumigated and were subject to my orders. I notified Major Lancaster, November 29th, that I had ordered them returned to him at Ocala. This brought a very prompt and emphatic protest from him, declaring the citizens of Ocala would not permit them carried into the city.

I then instructed Major Lancaster, December 6th, 1887, to notify Mayor Tucker to store and hold them until further notice.

December 15th, he wrote Major Lancaster that the tents had been stored, but added: "I recommended that they be burned, because no community is willing to receive them. I learn that threats are being made already to burn them, together with all the other camp fixtures."

Under these circumstances it was thought best not to attempt to take the tents elsewhere, and they were permitted to remain in the possession of Mayor Tucker.

Upon the appearance of yellow fever at Jacksonville, requisitions for tents for guards and quarantine camps poured in from every threatened point, and I wrote to inquire concerning these tents, to which Mayor Tucker replied under date of Sept. 12th 1888. "Of the tents turned over to me by the State, all that were used in connection with the sick at quarantine were burned. There yet remain on hand sixty tents, twenty of which were badly damaged. Those fit for service are in use here and at Sanford." The four months service, until quarantine was raised Dec. 15, has doubtless left these tents unfit for further use, but they remain a debit against the quota allowed by the United States for arming and equipping the militia. They should be condemned by a board of commissioned officers of the militia and reported to the Secretary of War, for his orders as to their disposal. This necessitates ordering a board to convene at Lakeland for that purpose, and apart from the reluctance of officers to examine presumably infected tents, there is no fund upon which I am authorized to make requisition for the expenses of the board.

As it now stands, I must report these tents to the Secretary of War as so many on hand, although they are probably unfit for use.

THE ENCAMPMENT FOR 1888.

In consequence of the holding of an encampment being dependent upon there being money in the Treasury, "not otherwise appropriated," to defray the expenses, no encampment can

be ordered until such time as the Comptroller is satisfied there will be an excess over the amounts of the regular specified appropriations, remaining in the Treasury. This was not ascertained or determined until June 9, when the Comptroller expressed his opinion that he would be able to meet the expenses. Upon consultation with your Excellency, it was determined to order an encampment, and I was instructed to ascertain the time and place it would best suit the troops to assemble. It now became necessary to procure tents to replace those loaned to Dr. Wyll, and infected as above explained. To this end requisition was made upon the Quartermaster Department for one hundred tents June 9th, 1888.

On June 25th, it having been ascertained that a majority of the troops favored Magnolia Bluff as the place, and the middle of July as the time for holding the encampment, and assurance having been received by telegram from the Quartermaster Department that the tents could be delivered at Pensacola by July 18th, an order was issued as follows:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
TALLAHASSEE, June 25, 1888. }

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 3. }

The Commanders of Battalions of Florida State Troops will hold their commands in readiness to go into camp of instruction at Magnolia Bluff, near Pensacola, on or about July 18, 1888.

II. The Adjutant-General will arrange for transportation, and shelter of troops while in camp.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

D. LANG, Adjutant-General.

Inquiry by telegram of the Quartermaster-General, on July 11th, made it almost certain that the tents would not be at Pensacola by the 18th, they not having yet been shipped from Philadelphia. This rendered a postponement of the time necessary. August 6th was fixed upon as being most convenient for the majority of the troops, and the following order was issued:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
TALLAHASSEE, July 24, 1888. }

GENERAL ORDER, }
No. 4. }

Commanders of Battalions will so order the march of their commands as to arrive at camp at Magnolia Bluff not later than 1 P. M. of Tuesday, August 7th.

The troops will be paid to include August 6th.

II. Special attention is called to paragraph 22 of General Order No. 1, series of 1884, which requires the Governor to

disband companies reported deficient at two successive encampments.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

D. LANG,
Adjutant-General.

This postponement unfortunately disconcerted the plans of many of the troops as arranged for leaves of absence from business engagements, caused some dissatisfaction and consequently reduced the attendance considerably.

Nevertheless, on the 7th of August all the companies of the Florida State Troops, with an aggregate of 394 men, had reported at camp and entered upon their duties with an alacrity and spirit which justified the anticipation of the most successful encampment yet held.

This hope was rudely dispelled by the announcement on the 9th of yellow fever in Jacksonville.

The Jacksonville companies were permitted to leave for home same day, having been in camp two days, and only three days out of Jacksonville. Some anxiety was caused among the troops and citizens, but this was soon allayed, and with our reduced force the exercises were continued until the night of Sunday, 12th, when being advised of a probable suspension of communication with East Florida at the Apalachicola river next day, orders were issued for breaking camp that night, and next morning at 6 o'clock the troops were embarked for home.

The drill, discipline and military appearance and the condition of the arms, accoutrements, uniforms and camp equipment were decided improvements on previous encampments. Very commendable and gratifying progress was made in battalion drill and camp duties, and it is very much to be regretted that the interruption alluded to above prevented the review and general inspection contemplated for Tuesday Aug. 13th, in consequence of which no special reports, by companies of the drill, discipline and condition of arms and accoutrements can be made.

The following consolidated morning report for Aug. 9th shows the attendance :

Morning Report of Majors Lancaster and Williams and Captain Ballantine of First, Second and Third Battalions, Florida State Troops—Camp Fleming, August 9th, 1888—Present.

	For Duty.											Special Duty.	Sick.	In Arrest.	Totals.												
	Majors.	Adjutants.	Quartermaster and Commissary.	Surgeons.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	First Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Commissioned.	Non-Commissioned.	Privates.	Commissioned.	Non-Commissioned.	Musicians.	Privates.	Commissioned.	Non-Commissioned.	Musicians.	Privates.	Commissioned.	Enlisted.	Aggregate.	
First Battalion—																											
Field and Staff.....					1	1		1	2	3	13	13	1						3						1	14	15
Company A.....					1			1	2	3	2	13	1												3	22	25
Company B.....					1		1	1	2	4	2	24						1							2	37	39
Company C.....					1			1	3	3		19	1	1			1		3						2	31	33
Company D.....						1	1	1	3	3		16													2	22	24
Company E.....																											
Company F.....						1			3	2		9													1	14	15
Total.....					3	3	2	5	13	14	15	81	3	1			2		7					2	11	140	151
Second Battalion—																											
Field and Staff.....	1	1	1																						3		3
Company A.....					1	1	1	1	5	4		18							2						3	30	33
Company B.....							1	1	1	3		24													1	31	32
Company C.....						1	1	1	4	3		16													2	23	25
Company D.....					1	1	1	1	4	4		31												3	3	43	46
Company E.....					1	1		1	2	2		13													2	18	20
Company F.....																											
Total.....	1	1	1		3	4	4	5	16	16		101					2		2					3	14	145	159
Third Battalion—																											
Field and Staff.....	1	1	1	1								11													4	11	15
Company A.....					1	1	1	1	3	1		27													3	32	35
Company B.....						1	1	1	4	3		24													2	32	34
Company C.....																											
Company D.....																											
Company E.....																											
Company F.....																											
Total.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	7	4	11	51													9	75	84
Grand Total.....	2	2	2	1	7	9	8	12	36	34	26	233	3	4			4		9					5	34	360	394

But one accident and no serious illness occurred to mar the pleasure or success of the encampment. On the 8th, Private D. McCarthy of Company "B" 3rd Battalion, in attempting to prevent the escape of a prisoner fell upon a stump and broke his thigh in two places. He was sent to the Pensacola hospital and treated at the expense of the State for thirty-two days, when he was discharged, but still suffering from the effects of his wounds.

Anticipating the troops would be quarantined for several days before being permitted to enter their home stations, I ordered those companies remaining in camp on the 12th, to take the tents they occupied with them.

The tents remaining in camp, being those occupied by the Jacksonville companies, A, B, and F, of the 1st Battalion, 45 in number, were left in charge of the Quartermaster of the Third Battalion. On the 14th of August, in response to an appeal from the Mayor of Jacksonville, your Excellency ordered these forty-five tents shipped to him for use of refugees from the epidemic. I am unofficially informed these tents were used for such purpose at Moncrief Springs, near Jacksonville, during the latter part of August, September, October, November and until December 15, and was now, after 4 months of such use, presumably unfit for further use by the troops, if indeed they have not been cremated by the "Disinfecting Corps."

As these tents were the private property of the Jacksonville companies, and had previously been used only in the public service, I would respectfully, but earnestly, recommend that the original purchase money be refunded by the State to those companies. I am of opinion that section 16, of chapter 3707, gives the Governor the right to do this, from any unappropriated funds in the Treasury, without further legislation.

The total expense of this encampment, exclusive of pay of Company "B," which has been delayed on account of non-receipt of pay-rolls and several unadjusted claims, is shown in following statement:

Pay Field, Staff and Band, First Battalion.....	\$88 00
Pay Company "A," First Battalion.....	115 00
Pay (on account) Company "B," First Battalion.....	23 00
Pay Company "C," First Battalion.....	258 00
Pay Company "D," First Battalion.....	259 00
Pay Company "F," First Battalion.....	80 00
Pay Field, Staff and Band, Second Battalion.....	48 00
Pay Company "A," Second Battalion.....	274 00
Pay Company "B," Second Battalion.....	252 00
Pay Company "C," Second Battalion.....	201 00
Pay Company "D," Second Battalion.....	390 00
Pay Company "F," Second Battalion.....	172 00
Pay Field, Staff and Band, Third Battalion.....	152 00

Pay Company "A," Third Battalion	341 00
Pay Company "B," Third Battalion.....	250 00
Transportation account of J. T. & K. W. Ry. Co.....	100 88
Transportation account of St. A. & P. Ry. Co.....	25 00
Transportation account of Fla. So. Ry. Co.....	121 25
Transportation account of F. R. & N. Ry. Co.....	777 15
Transportation account of L. & N. Ry. Co.....	772 89
Labor, drayage and incidentals.....	99 35
Board and expenses of Adjutant-General.....	16 25
Board D. McCarthy at Pensacola Hospital.....	32 00

\$4,841 77

VOLUNTEER DETACHED COMPANIES.

In addition to the 12 companies of Florida State Troops, there are now twenty-one companies of organized volunteer militia in the State, nine of which have been organized since last report. Fifteen of these are armed and equipped with United States Government arms, two with old style muzzle-loading rifles, their own property, and four yet to be supplied with arms. Several of those supplied with arms have failed to make annual muster rolls last called for, and I fear they are maintaining only a nominal existence. There being no provision for paying expenses of an inspector, these companies have not been visited or inspected since last report, and hence I have no means of knowing their status or the condition of the property in their possession.

This table shows number and kind of Quartermaster's stores received, issued and remaining on hand the 1st day of January, 1889 :

QUARTERMASTERS stores received, issued and remaining on hand :

Received of.	When.	Dress Coats.	Trousers.	Helmets.	Knapsacks.	Drums, complete.	Fifes.	Flags, storm.	Hospital.	Wall.	Tents.		In possession of.
											Improved.	Common.	
By purchase	July 27 1886	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	40	..
U. S. Quartermaster Department.....	Aug 10 1887	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	90	..	..
U. S. Quartermaster Department.....	July 14 1888	44	44	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U. S. Quartermaster Department.....	July 16 1888	..	44	44	1	1	1	1	5	10	85	..	..
To be accounted for.....		44	44	44	..	2	2	1	8	24	175	40	..
Issued to.													
Hon Epps Tucker, Mayor of Lake Land.....	Oct. 14 1887	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	41	37	Unknown.
Q. M. 3d Battalion.....	Aug 14 1887	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	30	..	Lieut. Ed. Gale Quins, Q. M.
Company C, 1st Battalion.....	Aug 14 1888	44	44	44	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	..	Capt. Wm. D. Ballantine.
Company D, 1st Battalion.....	Aug 14 1888	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	20	1	..	Capt. Robert W. Davis.
Company A, 2d Battalion.....	Aug 14 1888	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	15	..	..	Board of Health, Alachua county.
Company B, 2d Battalion.....	Aug 14 1888	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	14	1	..	Maj. T. D. Lancaster.
Company C, 2d Battalion.....	Aug 14 1888	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	..	..	Capt. T. J. Shine.
Company D, 2d Battalion.....	Aug 14 1888	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	20	..	..	Capt. J. W. Douglas.
Company F, 2d Battalion.....	Aug 14 1888	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	15	..	..	Capt. Wm. Moody.
Capt. Brossier, Island City Guards.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Capt. F. C. Brossier.
Capt. Jewell, Bartow Rifles.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Capt. W. L. Jewell.
Total issued		44	44	44	..	2	2	1	8	24	175	39	..
On hand.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Adjutant-General.

The following table shows the numbers and kinds of ordnance stores received, issued and on hand the 1st day of January, 1889, at which time a balance of \$4,034.83 remained in the war department of the U. S., subject to requisitions until June 30th, 1889:

Ordnance Stores on hand, received and issued, January 1st, 1887, to January 1st, 1889. Received from—	Rifles, cal. 50.	Rifles, cal. 45.	Extra bay-onets.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Cartridge boxes.	Waist-belts and plates.	Gun-slings.	Headless shell extractors.	Screw-drivers.	Wiping rods.	Tumbler Punches.	Spring vises.	Arms chests.	Ball cartridges.	Blank cart-ridges.
On hand January 1st, 1887.....	36	...	6	14	12	11	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.....	5	366	13	402	424	439	469	360	360	360	72	20	20	35,000	6,000
Captain W. D. Ballantine.....	41	...	...	32	29	30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	880	...
Captain J. W. Douglas.....	30	...	...	30	30	30	19	11	...	...	...	...	...	1,0	965
Captain D. M. Hopson.....	40	...	...	40	39	40	25	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Captain Wm. Moody.....	30	...	3	25	32	30	29	10	4	...	1	...	2	990	...
Captain A. Moseley.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Captain E. T. Singleton.....	37	...	...	37	37	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West-Florida Seminary.....	...	20	...	19	18	18	15	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total to be accounted for....	219	386	22	600	641	635	625	378	358	360	73	20	25	38,870	6,965
Issued to—															
Captain Wm. Moody.....	5	35	9	42	65	65	65	35	35	35	7	2	2	2,000	...
Captain W. A. Drake.....	...	...	4	15	14	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
Captain Wm. Huseon.....	...	6	...	20	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
Captain W. D. Ballantine.....	40	...	...	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	8	2	2	1,000	1,000
Captain J. W. Douglas.....	40	...	...	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	8	2	2	2,000	...
Captain D. M. Hopson.....	25	...	...	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	5	2	2	1,000	...
Captain Joseph Dore.....	50	...	...	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	10	3	3	1,000	...
Captain T. J. Shine.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
Captain Frank B. Lippitt.....	40	...	...	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	8	2	2	1,000	...
Captain E. B. Richardson.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000
Captain W. M. Stripling.....	40	...	...	25	29	30	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
Captain Malcolm Anderson.....	40	...	...	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	8	2	2	1,000	...
Captain Geo. J. Slocumb.....	20	...	...	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	4	1	1	2,000	1,000
Captain I. E. Webster.....	10	...	...	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	2	1	1	1,000	1,000
Captain J. B. Morello.....	10	1	...	12	16	16	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
Captain Wilson L. Jewell.....	40	...	...	40	40	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
Captain F. C. Brossier.....	...	60	...	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	12	3	3	1,000	...
Captain W. H. Ford.....	37	...	...	37	37	37	36	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Captain T. A. Bivens.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
Colonel E. P. Cater.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
Agricultural College.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adjutant-General of No. Car.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Captain H. R. Shine.....	40	1	...	40	40	40	...	8	18	...	...	...	...	1,780	...
For target prac. at Camp Pablo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...
Total issues.....	162	377	14	557	586	602	625	378	388	360	72	20	24	25,780	6,000
Balance on hand.....	57	9	8	43	55	32	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	13,090	966

There having been no provision made by the Legislature for the enrollment of the militia in 1886, as provided by law to be done, I can make only a conjectural report, based upon the last general election returns. The organizations of Divisions, Brigades and Regiments, made in 1887 by Adjutant-General J. J. Dickinson, upon the basis of the enrollment for 1876, is now, by reason of the increase in population, the deaths and removals of officers then appointed, of no practical value or utility, and in the absence of any information a reorganization is impossible.

For this reason a report of all organizations below that of Brigades is omitted.

The following is the roster of general and staff officers :

Governor and Commander-in Chief, E A Perry, Tallahassee.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR

Colonel J Wallace Jones, Aide-de-Camp, Monticello.
 Captain A L Woodward, Aide-de-Camp, Live Oak.
 Major General D Lang, Adjutant General, Tallahassee.
 Colonel Hamilton Jay, Assistant Adjutant-General, Jacksonville.
 Colonel Porcher L'Eagle, Quartermaster General, Jacksonville.
 Colonel Harry Woodruff, Commanding General, Marianna.
 Colonel Fred T Myers, Judge Advocate General, Tallahassee.
 Colonel Joseph Hicks, Chief of Ordnance, Georgetown.
 Colonel Albert W Gilchrist, Inspector General, Punta Gorda.
 Colonel J G Renshaw, Surgeon General, Pensacola.

FIRST DIVISION.

Headquarters, Marianna.

Major General Thomas E Clarke Commanding.
 Lieutenant Colonel Frank Phillips, Assistant Adjutant General.
 Lieutenant Colonel Beverly Baker, Assistant Inspector General.
 Lieutenant Colonel E A Dekes, Assistant Quartermaster General.
 Lieutenant Colonel James B Dickson, Ordnance Officer.
 Lieutenant Colonel Theo West, Surgeon.
 Major Joseph Calloway, Aide-de-Camp.
 Major John H McKinne, Aide-de-Camp.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier General S A Moreno Commanding, Pensacola.
 Major Louis P Knowles, Assistant Adjutant General, Pensacola.
 Major John B Guttman, Inspector, Pensacola.
 Major Charles H Overman, Ordnance Officer, Pensacola.
 Major J N Moreno Commanding, Pensacola.
 Major John W Bell, Quartermaster, Pensacola.
 Captain T M Scarritt, Aide-de-Camp, Pensacola.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Headquarters, Monticello.

Brigadier General W Capers Bird Commanding.
 Major Andrew Denham, Assistant Adjutant General.

Major T B Simpkins, Quartermaster.
 Major Moses W Linton Commanding.
 Major R B Burroughs, Surgeon.
 Captain Ed B Bailey, Aide-de Camp.

SECOND DIVISION.

Major General, vacant.
 Lieutenant Colonel H Gilliard, Assistant Adjutant General, Jacksonville.
 Lieutenant Colonel Richard M Lauchlin, Ordnance Officer, Jacksonville.
 Lieutenant Colonel Wm Mickler, Quartermaster, St Augustine.
 Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Llambias Commanding, St Augustine.
 Lieutenant Colonel Louis A Pacetti, Inspector, St Augustine.
 Lieutenant Colonel Columbus Drew, Jr, Surgeon, Jacksonville.
 Major David Dunham, Aide-de-Camp, St Augustine.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Headquarters, Eustis.

Brigadier General Benj F Adams Commanding.
 Major J M Barco, Assistant Adjutant General, Bronson.
 Major John F Jackson, Quartermaster, Levyville.
 Major W H Anderson Commanding, Cedar Keys.
 Major Frank E Hale, Inspector, Cedar Keys.
 Major J Stafford Parker, Ordnance Officer, Bronson.
 Major N D Phillips, Surgeon, Gainesville.
 Captain Wm Gounon, Aide-de-Camp, Bronson.

FOURTH BRIGADE.

Headquarters, Jacksonville.

Brigadier-General Wm Baya, Commanding.
 Major Horace Drew, Assistant Adjutant-General.
 Captain F A Canova, Aid-de-Camp.

FIFTH BRIGADE.

Headquarters, Tampa.

Brigadier-General J B Wall, Commanding.
 Major John R Swingley, Assistant Adjutant-General.
 Major Walter C Maloney, Ordnance Officer.
 Major Charles C Wright, Quartermaster.
 Major John A McKay, Commissary.
 Major John P. Wall, Surgeon.
 Major John B Dickinson, Inspector.
 Captain James L Haskins, Aid-de-Camp.

FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.

FIRST BATTALION.

Major W D Barnett, Commanding, Jacksonville.
 Lieutenant Harvey Granger, Adjutant.
 Quartermaster and Commissary, vacant.
 Surgeon, vacant.
 Company A—Captain, Rydon M Call, Jacksonville; First Lieutenant,

A Wm Cockrell, Jr; Second Lieutenant, C W Sansell. Aggregate—47 men.

Company B—Captain, J B Morells, Jacksonville; First Lieutenant, vacant; Second Lieutenant, Robert E Lee Buckman. Aggregate—39 men.

Company C—Captain, W D Ballantine, Fernandina; First Lieutenant, Wm LeFils; Second Lieutenant, C H Leggett. Aggregate—44 men.

Company D—Captain, Robert W Davis, Palatka; First Lieutenant, Charles J Joseph; Second Lieutenant, Fred C Cochran. Aggregate—40 men.

Company F—Captain, George R Reynolds, Jacksonville; First Lieutenant, M P. Turner. Aggregate—32 men.

SECOND BATTALION.

Major T D Lancaster, Commanding, Ocala.

Lieutenant R A Burford, Adjutant, Ocala.

Lieutenant J N Bradshaw, Quartermaster, Orlando.

Lieutenant N D Phillips, Surgeon, Gainesville.

Company A—Captain, I E Webster, commanding, Gainesville; First Lieutenant, John E Twomey; Second Lieutenant, vacant. Aggregate—40 men.

Company B—Captain, E B Richardson, commanding, Ocala; First Lieutenant, G A Nash; Second Lieutenant, R B McConnell. Aggregate—40 men.

Company C—Captain, T J Shine, commanding, Orlando; First Lieutenant, T S Coart; Second Lieutenant, C H Wylarde. Aggregate—38 men.

Company D—Captain, J W Douglas, commanding, Daytona; First Lieutenant, C M Bingham; Second Lieutenant, M L Love. Aggregate—47 men.

Company F—Captain, Wm Moody, commanding, St Augustine; First Lieutenant, W H Atkins; Second Lieutenant, S Lee Beasley. Aggregate—33 men.

THIRD BATTALION.

Major, W F Williams, commanding, Pensacola; Lieutenant H H Thornton, Adjutant; Lieutenant Ed Gale Quina, Quartermaster and Commissary; First Lieutenant Robt W Hargis, Surgeon.

Company A—Captain, Geo J Slocumb, commanding, Pensacola; First Lieutenant, M P Palmes; Second Lieutenant, J Thornton Whiting. Aggregate—48 men.

Company B—Captain, Malcolm Anderson, commanding, Milton; First Lieutenant, H T Hemphill; Second Lieutenant, C J Perrinot. Aggregate—39 men.

DETACHED VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.

Garfield Guards, Pensacola—Captain, Isaiah Richardson, commanding; First Lieutenant, Samuel Whitfield; Second Lieutenant, Thos Taylor. Aggregate—43 men (colored.)

Franklin Guards, Apalachicola—Captain, J H Coombs, commanding; First Lieutenant, F B Wakefield; Second Lieutenant, Pat Hickey. Aggregate—18 men (white.)

Governor's Guards, Tallahassee—Captain, H R Shine, commanding; First Lieutenant, E A Houstoun; Second Lieutenant, Arlie McMahon. Aggregate—48 men, (white.)

Floral City Guards, Tallahassee—Captain, W H Ford, commanding

First Lieutenant, John E Spencer; Second Lieutenant, Henry D Watson. Aggregate—34 men, (colored.)

Macclenny Light Infantry, Macclenny—Captain, W A Drake, commanding; First Lieutenant, Thos W Lakin; Second Lieutenant, Joseph D Gray. Aggregate—30 men, (white.)

Clay Guards, Green Cove Springs—Captain, A G Morgan, commanding; First Lieutenant, Geo N Bardin; Second Lieutenant, Christian Black. Aggregate—31 men, (white.)

Anthony Guards, Anthony—Captain, Wm M Stripling, commanding; First Lieutenant, J D Leitner; Second Lieutenant, R K Boyt. Aggregate—41 men, (white.)

Finley Guards, Ocala—Captain, Frank P Lippitt, commanding; First Lieutenant, W N Bangs; Second Lieutenant, H W Chamberlain. Aggregate—28 men, (white.)

Leesburg Rifles, Leesburg; Captain, Chas P Lovell commanding; First Lieutenant, W G Engleman; Second Lieutenant, Jacob H Pincus. Aggregate 27 men (white).

DeLand Rifles, DeLand; Captain, Joseph Dore commanding; First Lieutenant, Leander L Dearing; Second Lieutenant, Joseph Z Lamon. Aggregate 47 men (white).

Bartow Rifles, Bartow; Captain, Wilson L Jewell commanding; First Lieutenant, L H Ryder; Second Lieutenant, Warren Tyler. Aggregate 38 men (white).

Hillsborough Greys, Plant City; Captain, T A Bivens commanding; First Lieutenant, E G Gardner; Second Lieutenant, Wm H Young. Aggregate 33 men (white).

Hill City Guards, Brooksville; Captain, J R Temple commanding; First Lieutenant, Fred L Robertson; Second Lieutenant, J O Burwell. Aggregate 33 men (white).

Tampa Guards, Tampa; Captain, E L Leslie commanding; First Lieutenant, H L Branch. Aggregate 29 men (white).

Island City Guards, Key West; Captain F C Brossier commanding; First Lieutenant, Chas S Williams; Second Lieutenant, Geo L Lowe. Aggregate 48 men (white).

The following companies have been disbanded since last report:

Monroe Rifles—Captain R A Monsalvatge.

Chipley Rifles—Captain R B Bellamy.

Leon Guards—Captain Edward T Singleton.

The following estimate, by counties, of the men subject to military duty is based upon the election returns:

Alachua.....	2,900	Levy.....	744
Baker.....	375	Liberty.....	161
Bradford.....	913	Madison.....	1,100
Brevard.....	465	Manatee.....	398
Calhoun.....	288	Marion.....	2,502
Citrus.....	412	Monroe.....	1,480
Clay.....	675	Nassau.....	1,286
Columbia.....	1,344	Orange.....	2,282
Dade.....	93	Osceola.....	4,260
DeSoto.....	595	Pasco.....	670
Duval.....	3,700	Polk.....	1,115
Escambia.....	2,800	Putnam.....	1,675

Franklin	441	St. Johns	1,380
Gadsden	1,200	Santa Rosa	822
Hamilton	730	Sumter	727
Hernando	414	Suwannee	1,197
Hillsborough	1,583	Taylor	246
Holmes'	387	Volusia	1,438
Jackson	1,996	Wakulla	350
Jefferson	1,589	Walter	645
Lafayette	395	Washington	493
Lake	1,488		
Lee	205		47,705
Leon	1,800		

REPORT OF STATE'S PRISON,

FOR YEARS 1887 AND 1888.

The State's prisoners have been constantly employed since last report by C. K. Dutton at his turpentine works in Suwannee county, under the provisions of the contract reported as made with him November 9th, 1885.

Subsequent experience has confirmed the opinion that the contract then made was by far the best disposition that could have been made of the adult convicts, but, I again respectfully ask special attention to the large number of boys under 18 years of age who are being committed to the State's prison, and urge that other provision be made for the punishment of these novices in crime.

It is impracticable, under the present system, to isolate the different grades of criminals, and boys of 11 years of age, convicted of stealing peanuts, are far from being benefited by one year's constant association with hardened criminals of every grade. A house of correction for such juvenile offenders is of most urgent importance. I am also of opinion, and would recommend, that convicts for shorter terms than twelve months should not be sent to the State's prison. These can be more economically and advantageously employed in the various public works in the counties where sentenced. While under contract the expense of conveying three and six months' convicts from the extreme limits of the State to the prison camps, although bearing heavily upon the contractors and thus influencing them in their bids, is, like the national tariff, imperceptible to the average taxpayer.

It is very probable that the present contract system can be maintained but a few years longer, as the manufacture of naval stores is an exhaustive industry, requiring large bodies of cheap pine lands, the supply of which is becoming limited, and there is no other industry in the State in which so large a body of convicts can be profitably employed. The present contract expires December 31st, 1889, and unless a new contract can be

made, to embrace all State prisoners, the State will, in January, 1890, have on hand a large number of prisoners for which it can furnish no profitable or even self-sustaining employment, and no safe place for their confinement. Some action should therefore be taken by the next Legislature toward the establishment of a permanent State's prison.

The per centage of escapes since last report has materially decreased, and, considering the character of the work in which the prisoners are employed, in the forest and often several miles from the stockade, shows a good state of discipline, which is attributable, in a great measure, to the rewards for good conduct by shortening the terms of sentence. In fact, I am assured by the captains of the guards that those prisoners subjected to punishment dread the loss of their monthly gain-time more than the punishment inflicted.

I regret to say, however, that two prisoners have died since last report, of gunshot wounds, inflicted by their guards while attempting to escape. The first of these cases, occurring during the session of the Legislature of 1887, was thoroughly investigated by your orders, and no blame found to attach to the guard who did the shooting.

The latter I investigated and found that the prisoner was shot after chasing him for nearly a mile, when about to make good his escape, and the shooting was done to cripple and not kill, but his leg being broken he died 90 days afterwards of blood poisoning.

The sanitary condition and general health of the camps have been excellent, as is evidenced by the small number of deaths from malarial or climatic diseases. This is particularly noticeable in the report for 1888, in which the seven deaths reported were all the result of chronic or organic diseases.

The following tables, with the appended report of the prison physician, show the transactions in this department for the two years:

TABLE No. 1.

Convicts on hand January 1st, 1887.....	281
" Committed during the year.....	190
" Re-captured during the year.....	7—197
Total to be accounted for.	478
Convicts discharged by expiration of sentence.....	115
" Discharged on bond for new trial.....	1
" Died during the year	12
" Escaped.....	5
" Pardoned.....	8—139
Convicts remaining on hand December 31st, 1887.....	339

TABLE No. 2.

Showing nativity, sex and color of convicts committed :

Alabama.....	18	South Carolina.....	18
Florida.....	72	Tennessee.....	4
Georgia.....	44	Texas.....	1
Illinois.....	1	Virginia.....	7
Kentucky.....	1	Cuba.....	1
Louisiana.....	1	Germany.....	4
Maryland.....	1	Ireland.....	1
Massachusetts.....	2	New Providence.....	1
New Jersey.....	1	Sweden.....	1
North Carolina.....	13		
	154		38
			154
Total			192
Foreign born.....	8	White males.....	30
Natives.....	184	White females.....	..
		Colored males.....	160
		Colored females.....	2

TABLE No. 3.

Crimes for which sentenced :

Adultery.....	1	Larceny.....	69
Arson.....	2	Manslaughter.....	3
Assault to murder.....	13	Murder.....	11
Assault to rape.....	3	Obstructing an officer.....	1
Bestiality.....	2	Obtaining goods under false pre-	
Breaking and entering.....	55	tenses.....	3
Burning a fence.....	1	Obtaining money under false pre-	
Changing a mark.....	1	tenses.....	1
Embezzlement.....	1	Perjury.....	2
Entering a building.....	4	Polygamy.....	1
Forgery.....	4	Rape.....	4
Fraud.....	1	Robbery.....	44
Gambling.....	1	Shooting into a car.....	1
Killing an animal.....	1		

TABLE No. 4.

Terms of imprisonment :

Three months.....	2	Two years.....	38
Four months.....	1	Three years.....	14
Six months.....	32	Four years.....	7
Eight months.....	2	Five years.....	13
Nine months.....	1	Seven years.....	2
Ten months.....	3	Ten years.....	4
One year.....	56	Life.....	14
One and a half years.....	3		

TABLE No. 5.

Ages of prisoners:

Eleven years.....	1	Thirty-two years.....	2
Fourteen years.....	1	Thirty-three years.....	3
Fifteen years.....	5	Thirty-four years.....	2

Sixteen years.....	5	Thirty-five years.....	2
Seventeen years.....	8	Thirty-six years.....	1
Eighteen years.....	8	Thirty-seven years.....	4
Nineteen years.....	9	Thirty-eight years.....	1
Twenty years.....	13	Thirty-nine years.....	3
Twenty-one years.....	15	Forty years.....	9
Twenty-two years.....	16	Forty-two years.....	1
Twenty-three years.....	7	Forty-three years.....	1
Twenty-four years.....	16	Forty-five years.....	1
Twenty-five years.....	18	Forty-nine years.....	2
Twenty-six years.....	10	Fifty-five years.....	1
Twenty-seven years.....	6	Fifty-seven years.....	1
Twenty-eight years.....	4	Fifty-eight years.....	2
Twenty-nine years.....	1	Fifty-nine years.....	1
Thirty years.....	6	Sixty-five years.....	1
Thirty one years.....	4	Sixty-nine years.....	1

TABLE No. 6
Pardoned in year 1887.

NAMES.	COLOR.	CRIME.	TERM.	SENTENCED.		PARDONED.
				WHEN.	WHERE.	
M. C. Hale.....	White	Assault to murder.	2 years.	Jan 26 1886	Orange county.	May 6 1887.
Charles Springer...	Black.	Rape.	Life	Nov 2 1883	Franklin "	June 2 1887.
Geo. W. Irvine...	White	Murder.	Life	Dec 1882	" "	" 3 "
John Nelson.....	Yellow	Manslaughter.	10 years.	Dec 19 1884	Escambia "	" 6 "
Robert McKinnon.	"	Breaking and entering.	1 year	May 6 1887	Walton "	" 4 "
Thomas L. Dryman	White	Murder.	Life	June 7 1886	Manatee "	" 16 "
Jesse Jefferson....	Black	Breaking and entering.	4 years	Dec 19 1884	Orange "	" 18 "
Thomas Allen.....	"	Rape.	Life	May 10 1883	Holmes "	October 7 1887.

TABLE No. 7.
Escaped during year 1887.

NAMES.	COLOR	CRIME.	TERM.	SENTENCED.		ESCAPED.
				WHEN.	WHERE.	
Bill Williams.....	Black.	Breaking and entering.	5 years.	Dec 11, 1886	Alachua county.	January 12 1887.
Thomas Williams..	"	Larceny.	4 years.	May 7 1886	Suwannee "	April 5 1887.
Isaac Creal.....	"	Murder.	Life	Nov 12 1886	Gadsden "	June 27 1887.
Walter Banks.....	"	Assault to steal.	2 years.	Dec 13 1886	Escambia "	October 6 1887.
James Lang.....	"	Breaking and entering.	3 years.	June 13 1885	Nassau "	December 8 1887.

TABLE No. 8.
Died During Year 1887.

NAMES	COLOR.	CRIME.	TERM.	SENTENCED.		DIED.	DISEASE.
				WHEN.	WHERE.		
Lee McWillie.....	white	Assault to murder	5 years	Nov 7, 1885	Liberty co	Feb. 27, 1887	Dropsy.
Harrison Thomas.....	black	Murder	Life	Nov 1, 1883	Franklin co	April 13, 1887	Disease of lymphatic glands.
Bollivar Smiley.....	black	Larceny	1 year	April 14, '87	Gadsden co	May 11, 1887	Chronic dysentery.
Lee Cauthen.....	black	Assault to murder	4 years	April 21, '84	Nassau co	May 16, 1887	Gunshot wound.
Thomas Young.....	black	Break'g into build'g	10 years	April 8, '85	Wakulla co	May 23, 1887	Chronic dysentery.
James Phillips.....	black	Larceny	1 year	Dec. 20, '86	Duval co	June 20, 1887	Abscess of lungs.
Jesse S. McMullen, alias	black	Break'g & entering	3 years	Oct. 31, '84	Marion co	July 1, 1887	Chronic dysentery.
John Houston.....	black	"	3 years	Dec. 14, '85	Alach'a co		
Austin Price.....	black	Assault to rape	Life	April 20, '83	Nassau co	July 28, 1887	Consumption.
One Bates, alias E. N. Phillips.....	white	Larceny	3 years	Oct. 30, '86	Marion co	Aug. 6, 1887	Chronic gastritis.
Willis Wilson.....	black	Rape	20 years	April 21, '81	Sumter co	Aug. 7, 1887	Chronic dysentery.
John Owens.....	white	Larceny	8 months	May 20, '87	Columbia co	Oct. 12, 1887	Typhoid fever.
Henry Edscomb.....	black	Larceny	3 years	Dec. 13, '86	Monroe co	Dec. 7, 1887	Gunshot wound.

TABLE No. 9.

Convicts on hand January 1, 1888.....	339
Committed during year.....	160
Total to be accounted for.....	499
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	155
Discharged by order of Board of Pardons.....	12
Died.....	7
Escaped.....	6—180
On hand January 1, 1889.....	319

TABLE No. 10.

Nativity of Convicts:

Alabama.....	13	Ohio.....	2
Florida.....	62	South Carolina.....	9
Georgia.....	41	Tennessee.....	1
Illinois.....	1	Virginia.....	2
Maryland.....	1	Canada.....	1
Minnesota.....	1	Cuba.....	1
Mississippi.....	1	England.....	1
Missouri.....	1	Germany.....	1
New York.....	9	Sweden.....	1
North Carolina.....	9	Unknown.....	2

RECAPITULATION.

Foreign born.....	5	White females.....	
Native.....	155	Colored males.....	131
White males.....	22	Colored females.....	7

TABLE No. 11.

Crimes for which committed:

Accessory to felony.....	1	Entering a building.....	9
Adultery.....	1	Forgery.....	3
Arson.....	3	Larceny.....	61
Assault to murder.....	13	Manslaughter.....	2
Attempt at arson.....	1	Murder.....	9
Attempt to rape.....	3	Obtaining goods, &c.....	2
Being a thief.....	1	Rape.....	2
Breaking and entering.....	40	Robbery.....	3
Burglary.....	3	Total.....	160
Changing a mark.....	1		
Embezzlement.....	2		

TABLE No. 12.

Lengths of sentences:

One month.....	1	Two years.....	32
Three months.....	10	Three years.....	6
Four months.....	3	Four years.....	8
Six months.....	21	Five years.....	12
Eight months.....	1	Seven years.....	2
Nine months.....	3	Ten years.....	4
One year.....	40	Twenty years.....	2
One and a half years.....	2	Life.....	13

TABLE NO. 13.

Ages of convicts:			
Fourteen years.....	1	Thirty-two years.....	5
Fifteen years.....	4	Thirty-five years.....	5
Sixteen years.....	6	Thirty-seven years.....	1
Seventeen years.....	7	Thirty-eight years.....	1
Eighteen years.....	11	Thirty-nine years.....	1
Nineteen years.....	13	Forty years.....	2
Twenty years.....	9	Forty one years.....	1
Twenty-one years.....	9	Forty-two years.....	1
Twenty-two years.....	9	Forty-three years.....	1
Twenty-three years.....	10	Forty-four years.....	1
Twenty-four years.....	13	Forty-five years.....	2
Twenty-five years.....	8	Forty-six years.....	1
Twenty-six years.....	8	Fifty years.....	3
Twenty-seven years.....	2	Fifty-three years.....	1
Twenty-eight years.....	2	Fifty-five years.....	2
Twenty-nine years.....	9	Fifty-eight years.....	1
Thirty years.....	7	Sixty-four years.....	1
Thirty one years.....	1	Seventy-eight years.....	1

TABLE No. 14.
 Pardoned during year 1888.

NAMES	COLOR.	CRIME	TERM.	SENTENCED.		PARDONED.	REMARKS.
				WHEN.	WHERE		
Isaac Pearson.. ..	black	Break'ng and ent'ng	4 years	Mar 20, '75	Marion co	Jan 18, '88	Escap'd Ap 26, '76, cap'd Nov 6, '87
Frederick Wright.....	black	Break'ng and ent'ng	5 years	Feb 6, '86	Orange co	Mch 6, '88	Commutd to two years, Aug 11, '87
Burney Williams.....	ging'reake	Murder	Life	Mar 25, '85	Leon co	Vch 10, '88	
Aaron Vann.....	black	Larceny	2 years	Dec 24, '85	Leon co	Mch 10, '88	
Prince Strobert.....	black	Bestiality	15 years	Jan 8, '81	Orange co	May 20, '88	Commutd to end May 20, '88
Henry Williams.....	black	Rape	Life	Nov 27, '86	Jefferson co	May 20, '88	
Harvey Amzie.....	black	Burglary	10 years	May 17, '83	Columbia co	May 17, '88	Commutd to end May 17, '88
James Owens.....	white	Assault to murder	2 years	Nov 24, '86	Jackson co	July 31, '88	
Phillis Olliver.....	black	Larceny	1 year	Jan 12, '88	Leon co	July 31, '88	
Maria Preston.....	brown	Larceny	1 year	Jan 12, '88	Leon co	July 31, '88	
Sam Booker.....	black	Assault to murder	2 years	Oct 27, '87	Santa Rosa	Nov 30, '88	Commutd to end Nov 30, '88
Jefferson J. Adams.....	white	Murder	Life	Oct 22, '88	Santa Rosa	Dec 13, '88	

TABLE No. 15.
Died during year 1888.

NAMES.	COLOR.	CRIME.	TERM	SENTENCED.		DIED.	DISEASE.
				WHEN.	WHERE.		
Edward Wright.....	Black	Break'g and enter'g	4 years	Nov 24, 1883	Duval co	Feb 7, 1888	Syphalitic rheumatism.
Robert Reckly.....	Brown	Assault to murder	2 years	Nov 29, 1886	Volusia co	Feb 25, 1888	Consumption.
George Walker.....	Brown	Murder	Life	Nov 8, 1886	Gadsden co	May 22, 1888	Consumption.
Thomas Hays.....	Black	Break'g and enter'g	5 years	June 4, 1887	Orange co	Aug 8, 1888	Mania.
Robert Cook.....	Black	Murder	Life	Feb 8, 1887	Orange co	Sept 20, 1888	Consumption.
Jack Spicer.....	Black	Obtain'g money under false pretenses	4 years	June 13, 1885	Nassau co	Oct 8, 1888	Cancer of stomach.
Henry Coleman.....	Black	Burglary	5 years	Oct 16, 1888	Madison co	Nov 21, 1888	Heart disease.

TABLE No. 16.
Escaped during year 1888.

NAMES.	COLOR.	CRIME.	TERM.	SENTENCED.		ESCAPED.
				WHEN.	WHERE.	
Moses Anderson.....	Black	Larceny	1 year	March 9, 1888	Sumter co	April 11, 1888
William Johnson.....	Black	Attempt to murder	7 years	April 12, 1886	Gadsden co	May 29, 1888
John Brown.....	Black	Larceny	1 year	Oct 27, 1887	Marion co	June 27, 1888
Rivers Love.....	Brown	Arson	Life	Jan 7, 1888	Leon co	June 27, 1888
William Jones.....	Copper	Breaking and entering	3 years	Dec 3, 1885	Duval co	July 21, 1888
Charles Spanish.....	Black	Assault to murder	5 years	Nov 24, 1884	Columbia co	Aug 27, 1888

LIVE OAK, FLA., Jan. 1, 1889.

GEN. LANG—By request I have the honor of respectfully submitting for your consideration my second statistical and mortuary report of the State convicts, under the supervision of Mr. H. M. Wood, and quartered near Live Oak, in Suwannee county, Florida.

This report embraces two years, dating from January 1st, 1887, to January 1st, 1889. During this interval and from my last report, the number of prisoners has increased to about 374. This year the number has been less, and only aggregate 320 at the present writing. This decrease in the number of the prisoners this year is doubtless on account of the epidemic yellow fever, which has prevailed in certain localities of our State and demoralized, to some extent, the holding of the usual fall term of our courts. In this particular, I would gladly hail a more resplendant dawn in our State history, when, from the administration and advance of reformatory law, that it could be reported every year a gradual decrease in the number of prisoners in our State Penitentiary.

The prisoners received this year, some few have suffered from chronic diseases, for which they have had to have a protracted medical treatment. Some of them have been discharged from the hospital, and four are under treatment at the present.

The general appearance of the prisoners show that they are strong, healthy and well fed.

The stockade has undergone some repairs since my last report, and their quarters made much more comfortable. The Supervisor has been very vigilant in overlooking their management and caring for their wants, which has assured them kind treatment and added much to their comfort and cheerfulness of their prison life. The prisoners are well fed and have had their regular number of suits of clothes, shoes, hats, &c. A supply of good new blankets, which have recently been received, will add much to their comfort during the winter season.

The hospital is in good condition, and the sick well cared for and supplied with efficient nurses.

The mortality for the last two years aggregate 19, and 17 of which have died from disease and two from gunshot wounds received from guards while attempting to escape. The diseases of the above, which resulted in their deaths, has already been sent you in my quarterly reports.

In conclusion, allow me to say that the good and kind management of the Supervisor, and the moral training and discipline of the convicts for the last two years, is, without ex-

ception, the best I have ever known, and has obviated the necessity of but very little punishment.

Very respectfully,

J. S. HANKINS, M. D.,
Physician State Convicts.

PENSIONS.

My report for 1885 and 1886 showed that under the provisions of the law approved February 16, 1885, there had been filed 128 claims for pension. Of this number 100 had been allowed, and 94 were then on the pension list. On July 1st, 1887, when the amendment approved June 7, 1887, became operative the number of pensioners had increased to 115.

That amendment not only removed the requirements that the claimant must be "unable to support himself," and that pension must be "necessary for his support and maintenance," but also extended its provisions to all soldiers of other States who had been residents of the State for 15 years. This has so largely increased the limits of the law that the number of claims filed to January 1, 1889, was 434, of which number 314 have been placed upon the pension rolls, 49 have been registered and 71 are still under consideration. Thirty-five of these are new claims not yet examined by the Commissioners, because of press of other official duties of more urgency and importance, and 36 are claims which have been examined and refused by the Commissioners from one to four or five times, but again renewed with additional evidence to establish their validity. These are based upon injuries varying from the loss of a finger to an arm or leg, and upon diseases alleged to have been contracted in the line of duty in service, resulting in neuralgia of eyes, deafness, rheumatism and paralysis. The law provides that the claimant shall produce to the Commissioners of Pensioners "a certificate signed by the Board of County Commissioners of the county in which he lives that he is by reason of reason of said *wounds* unable to perform manual labor." There appears to be very meagre and various ideas of what degree of disability constitutes inability to perform manual labor, and an impossibility of drawing the line between the deserving or valid claims, and the undeserving.

There are, apparently, as many different opinions on the subject as there are different sets of County Commissioners. This results in very unequal and therefore unjust distribution of the benefits of the law, and calls for further amendment by the Legislature, either more clearly defining what is meant by unfitness

to perform manual labor, or in grading the pensions to amount of disability proven, as is now done in some of the States—and by the United States.

Under the law as it now is, citizens of one county are refused pensions while their neighbors of adjoining counties, although much less seriously wounded, are granted pensions, because their County Commissioners are more liberal in their construction of the law. I frequently receive letters in reply to notices of claims refused, complaining that the writers are far less able to labor, and are in possession of less property than their neighbor who has been drawing a pension regularly.

Since my last report the following pensioners have "passed beyond the river" and are answering to a roll-call of which we can have no supervision :

John B Starling, May 1st, 1887.
 Wiley Atkinson, January 27th, 1888.
 John L Crews, February 27th, 1888.
 Thomas Ford, March, 27th, 1888.
 Frederick Worth, May 7th, 1888.
 John J Dormany, July 18th, 1888.
 Elias W Jordan, August 25th, 1888.
 Green H Hunter, September 22d, 1888.

There have been added to the pension role as follows :

Alachua county—Jacob Link, Windsor; Nicolas J Barry, La Crosse; J P Hall, Campville; Lewis Kinsey, Frankland; W H Pratt, Santa Fe; E D Thomas, Fort White; S H Weinges, Gainesville.

Bradford county—John Addison, Starke; John Croft, Lake Butler; Alexander Dyal, Starke; Green B Goodman, Lake Butler; John Hall, Starke; Jerry M Johns, Starke; Wm F Malphurs, Starke; Francis M Norman, Starke; Jno C Norman, Starke; Daniel D Thomas, Ziff; Geo W Tesson, Lawtey; James L Turner, Providence; Louis Witkoski, Starke.

Clay county—C C Ashley, Melrose; Wiley Bennett, Highlands; Robt N Batton, Sharon; Moses Coleman, Lakeside.

Citrus county—James W Johns, Lecanto; Elisha A Zellner, Rose Hill.

Columbia county—John A Bonnell, Benton; J A Barnes, Lake City; T W Getzen, Fort White; John Gibson, Lake City; Green H Hunter, Lake City; David Jordan, Mt Tabor; Matthew Johns, Welborn; James R C Knight, Fort White; Irvin G. Kinard, Fort White; Wiley A. Kinard, Lake City; Wm H Long, Benton; W R Moore, Lake City; Simpson Parnell, Lake City; Joseph R Plympton, Lake City; Thomas Stanford, Mt Tabor; Robert Taylor, Lake City; John Vin Zant, Jr., Lake City; James I Witt, Mt Tabor.

De Soto county—F L Brennan, Bowling Green.

Duval county—Albert Cubbedge, Geo R David, James Ellison, Lewis Houston, Alex B Harvey, Wm C O'Neill, Bethel Roberts, Henderson Stanley, Colon Thomas, Jacksonville.

Escambia county—B J Hugon, Wm F Lee, Thos R McCullogh, Pensacola; E H Sweat, Roberts; Augustine Villar, Pensacola.

Gadsden county—C E L Allison, James A Barr, J W Edenfield, H J

Gilbourne, B A Kemp, Hamilton McPhaul, R M Morgan, James B Nelson, Quincy; T J Peavy, Concord.

Hamilton county—W D Bellamy, White Springs; John Gill, W D Howren, Jasper; Geo A K Scott, Marion.

Hernando county—Geo W Powell, Brooksville.

Hillsborough county—Joseph S Brannen, E C Blanton, W L Carruth, John J Dormany, Plant City; J M Duffie, Seffner; Wm L Frierson, Plant City; S P Haddon, Tampa; James Miley, Plant City; Thomas Miranda, Pinellas; Timothy H Niel, Tampa; Nathan L Odum, Plant City; Frederick Worth, Bloomingdale.

Holmes county—Stephen B Gavin, Izagora; Warren D Jackson, Cerro Gordo; Jonah Shy, Holmes P O.

Jackson county—George T Denham, A G Denham, Cottondale; Irving E Umphrey, Marianna.

Jefferson county—Hilary Bishop, W H Dodgen, Thomas J McKinnon, Joel E Walker, Aucilla; Patrick Coniff, Monticello; J W Edwards, Chas P Wheeler, Lloyds; Irvin A Granger, W R Grantham, Thos J Moore, Waukeenah; Geo H Merriman, Matthew Parker, Rhodes' Store; J M Rushin, Thomasville, Ga.

Lafayette county—Wm G Brown, J D Slaughter, Mayo; James Corbin, Old Town; Levi Centerfeet, W C Johnson, New Troy.

Lake county—Jacob E Varn, Clermont.

Lee county—Randle McCardle, Fort Myers.

Leon county—Wiley L Atkinson, Amos Britt, Hugh Black, James M Barrs, John D Perkins, Jesse Daniel Russell, Daniel Wiggins, Tallahassee; W H Averitt, Miccosukie.

Levy county—Louis Appell, Franklin P Dees, John F Fleming, Joseph A Mooney, Thomas W Philpot, Levyville; C J Bradshaw, Cedar Keys; Calvin A Dees, Ezy; Moses Keen, Judson; D L McGowan, William Russell, Bronson; J J Mixson, Williston.

Liberty county—Joseph Braswell, Orange; Geo W Dyer, Bristol; John W Weekley, Bristol.

Madison county—Samuel Agner, Madison; W H Butler, Greenville; Amon De Lughter, Moseley Hall; G W Jeffcoat, Greenville; Wiley P Knowles, Moseley Hall; Duncan McDaniel, Lee; T J Shaw, Madison; J B Terry, West Farm.

Manatee county—Wm J Brown, Arcadia; John Wright, Erie.

Marion county—J Jasper Bruison, Eureka; J D Burleson, Citra; John W Hall, Eureka; J N Daughtry, Citra; F S Holly, Grahamville; W B Holl, Grabamville; Elias W Jordan, Heidtsville; J J Marsh, Anthony; Patrick Madden, Sparr; Wm B Mock, Lynne; Hardy Rainer, Kerr City; John W Turner, Citra; George W Turner, Citra; Thomas Harrison, Eureka.

Monroe county—John Pent, Key West.

Nassau county—W H Garland, Fernandina; Benjamin Saunders, Calahan.

Orange county—Chas A Roberson, Orlando.

Osceola county—S W Ferrand, James Robarts; Kissimmee.

Pasco—R T Caddin, Dade City; S S Carleton, Dade City; John J Rogers, Dade city.

Polk—J B Arnold, Bartow; Andrew J Albritton, Ft. Meade; David Branch, Bartow; Rizan V Bryant, Kathleen; C C Gresham, Bartow; H

J Goddard, Bartow; G W Griffin, Auburndale; F M Griffin, Auburndale; E J Hilliard, Ft. Meade; Henry R Hill, Ft. Meade; James M. Manley, Bartow; Henry A Prine, Kathleen; James B Rogers, Lakeland.

Putnam—Joseph Brooker, Bostwick; James A Hall, Bannerville; William Johnson, Putnam Hall; Benjamin Melton, Sauble Station; Elijah Wilkerson, Bostwick; Preston Weathersbee, Melrose.

Santa Rosa—A B Dixon, Dixon.

Sumter—John R G Hamilton, Sumterville.

Suwannee—Nathan L Hall, Live Oak; Thomas Kenady, Houstoun; Matthias McCormick, Little River; Alfred Oliver, Live Oak; Jno C Overstreet, Live Oak; John H Polk, Luraville.

Taylor—H B Gibson, Perry; James Green, Perry; Z O McLeod, Moseley Hall; D F O'Quinn, Moseley Hall.

Volusia—John R Glenn, Eldridge; William Jones, Spring Garden.

Walton—John Wesley Bell, De Funiak Springs; William L Brown, De Funiak Springs; Edward G. Brown, Ponce de Leon; W B McLeod, De Funiak Springs; W M Miles, Sterling; John Stafford, De Funiak Springs; W J Powell, De Funiak Springs; Uriah Woodham, De Funiak Springs.

Washington county—W E Bell, Geo W Cook, Chipley; W T Jeffries, J T Simmons, Vernon; J F Wachob, Econfinia; Thomas Y Watts, Vernon.

ASYLUM FOR INDIGENT LUNATICS.

The appended report of Superintendent A. Moseley, of the Asylum for Indigent Lunatics, shows the transactions of that department for the past two years. The large increase in the number of patients treated and consequent increase of expenditures for maintenance and support, rendered it impossible to erect the hospital building recommended by the last Legislature, without incurring a debt for the cost thereof, which the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions did not feel authorized to do, and so it was necessarily left for future appropriation.

The waterworks recommended in my last report were for the same reason delayed, but have been begun by sinking a well which gives promise of an abundant supply of water, and by the purchase of a wind pumping engine and attachments, guaranteed to do the necessary pumping to supply the tank on top of the tower. The necessary piping, bath tubs, etc., are alone now needed to give that institution, not only ample laundry and bathing facilities, but an adequate fire protection.

The supplies both of food and clothing I have purchased, as heretofore, on competitive bids and at wholesale prices, thus reducing the cost thereof to a minimum when quality was considered. The provisions particularly have been of the best of their kind, and, together with such supplies of root and vegetable crops as the Superintendent has raised upon the grounds, almost without cost, have furnished a substantial bill of fare exceeded by few of the hotels of the country.

In this connection I would respectfully recommend a revision

of the law providing for the committment of lunatics, especially in regard to examination as to indigency of persons committed, and, if found practicable, to extradite or exact payment for support and maintenance of citizens of other States or of foreign countries. The Asylum is now supporting and caring for citizens of other States and of foreign countries, whose only claims upon this State are that they happened to wander into it and became helpless and indigent while here.

The sending of persons in the last stages of chronic diseases, or those infirm and helpless by reason of extreme age, should be provided against.

These, if indigent, should be cared for by the counties in which they live, or placed in the care of a committee for support and maintenance, at expense of the State at home, and not dragged away to die and be buried among strangers. Several of these cases are now in the Asylum, while quite a number have died in the past few years, making an unfair exhibit of the mortality attending the treatment of the insane at the institution.

With the highest appreciation and grateful remembrance of the uniform kindness and courtesy shown me during our official connection, the above is submitted, and

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. LANG,

Adjutant-General.

CHATTAHOOCHIEE, FLA., Dec. 31, 1888.

*To His Excellency, E. A. Perry, Governor of Florida, and
Chairman of the Board of Public Institutions:*

DEAR SIR: I transmit herewith for your consideration my biennial report of the operations of the Florida Insane Asylum, for the years 1887 and 1888. The number of patients remaining in the asylum on the first day of January, 1887, was 192, of which 55 were white males, 65 white females, 38 colored males, and 34 colored females. The number of new admissions for the ensuing two years were 185, of which 61 were white males, 47 white females, 51 colored males, and 26 colored females. Re-admissions, 5 white males, 5 white females, 1 colored male, and 2 colored females—a total of 13.

In 1887 the deaths were 34, of which 7 were white males, 9 white females, 9 colored males, and 9 colored females—about 10 per cent. of those treated, and an increase over 1886 of 1 per cent.

In 1888 the deaths were 27, of which 12 were white males, 6 white females, 9 colored males, and — colored females—about 8 per cent; a decrease over 1887 of 3 per cent.

Causes of death during the two years 1887 and 1888:

Consumption, white males, 2; exhaustion and acute mania, colored male, 1; apoplexy, colored male, 1; epilepsy, white males, 3, white females, 2, colored male, 1, colored female, 1; hepatitis, white females, 2; bilious dysentery, white male, 1, white females, 2; chronic diarrhœa, white males, 4, white female, 1, colored females, 3; pneumonia, white male, 1, colored male 1, colored female, 1; congestion of the bowels, colored males, 2, colored female 1; organic disease of the heart, white male, 1; congestive fever, white male, 1, white female, 1, colored male, 1; paresis, colored male, 1; typhoid fever, white males, 2, colored female, 1; ulceration of throat, colored female, 1; congestion, white female, 1, colored male, 1; capillary bronchitis, white female, 1; inflammation of bowels, colored males, 2; injuries of the head, colored male, 1; inanition, white males, 2, white females, 2, colored male, 1, colored female, 1; heart disease, white males, 2; intermittent fever, white female, 1; dropsy, white female, 1; paralysis, colored male, 1; old age, colored male, 1; bilious remittent fever, white female, 1; effects of sun stroke, colored male, 1; paralysis of the brain, colored male, 1; pluralysis, colored male, 1—totals, white males, 19, white females, 15, colored males, 18, colored females, 9.

There were discharged during the year 1887, 14 white males, 12 white females, 11 colored males and 3 colored females; a total of 40—about 20 per cent. of those treated. Daily average treated, 199.

There were discharged in the year 1888, 18 white males, 12 white females, 9 colored males, 5 colored females; a total of 44—about 16 per cent. of those treated. Daily average treated, 294; leaving under treatment at this date 236, of which 6 are pay patients and 230 are indigent.

Of those received in 1887, 27 were white males, 23 white females, 31 colored males and 9 colored females—50 whites, 40 colored; total, 90.

Of those received in 1888, 34 were white males, 24 white females, 20 colored males, 17 colored females—58 whites, 37 colored; 95 total for 1888. Total whites received in two years, 108; total colored received in two years, 77; an increase over 1885 and 1886 of 34 per cent. Number of escapes for the two years were 2 white males, 1 colored male and 1 colored female; a total of 4.

Patients were received from counties as follows:

Alachua, 2 white males; 4 white females; 2 colored males; 1 colored female; total, 9.

Bradford, 3 white males; 3 white females; 1 colored female; total, 7.

Brevard, 2 white males; total, 2.

Columbia, 1 white male; 2 colored males; 1 colored female; total, 4.

Calhoun, 3 white males; 1 colored male; 1 colored female; total, 5.

Citrus, 1 white male; total, 1.

Clay, 1 white male; total, 1.

DeSoto, 2 white females; total, 2.

Duval, 7 white males; 5 white females; 7 colored males; 3 colored females; total, 22.

Escambia, 2 white males; 4 colored males; 1 colored female; total, 7.

Franklin, 3 white males, 1 white female; 1 colored female; total, 5.

Gadsden, 1 white male; 2 colored males; 2 colored females; total, 5.

Hamilton, 1 white male, 1 colored male; total, 2.

Hillsborough, 3 white males; 4 white females; 1 colored male; total, 8.

Hernando, 1 colored female; total, 1.

Holmes, 1 white male; total, 1.

Jackson, 1 colored female; total, 1.

Jeffereon, 1 white female; 4 colored males; 1 colored female; total, 6.

Liberty, 3 white males; 2 white females; 2 colored males; total, 7.

Leon, 4 white males; 1 white female; 8 colored males; 4 colored females; total, 17.

Lake, 1 white male; 1 white female; total, 2.

Monroe, 2 white males; 1 white female; 3 colored males; total, 6.

Marion, 2 white males; 3 white females; 2 colored females; total, 7.

Madison, 3 white females; 2 colored males; 1 colored female; total, 6.

Nassau, 1 colored male; total, 1.

Osceola, 3 white males; 1 white female; 2 colored females; total, 6.

Orange, 3 white males; 5 white females; 3 colored males; 1 colored female; total, 12.

Polk, 3 white males; 1 colored male; total, 4.

Putnam, 3 white males; 2 white females; 1 colored male; 1 colored female; total, 7.

St. Johns, 2 white males; 2 colored males; total, 4.

Sumter, 1 white female; total, 1.

Suwannee, 1 white male; 1 white female; 4 colored males; total, 6.

Santa Rosa, 1 white female; total, 1.

Taylor, 2 white males; total, 2.

Volusia, 1 white male; 1 white female; total, 2.

Walton, 1 white female; 1 colored female; total, 2.

Washington, 2 white females; total, 2.

Wakulla, 1 white female; total, 1.

Totals, white males, 61; white females, 47; colored males, 51; colored females, 26; grand total, 185.

On examination of the above report it will be seen that while the percentage of deaths of 1887 was one per cent. over 1886, the per cent. of deaths of 1888 was only 8 per cent. of the whole number treated; a decrease over 1887 of 4 per cent. This is, I think, a very good showing, considering that some portions of the State have been visited during the year with yellow fever, and that we are continually receiving patients of an extreme old age and in a low state of health physically, who, in my opinion, could be better treated in a hospital for the sick than for the insane.

It is also gratifying to be able to report a marked increase of the number discharged, about 20 per cent. of those treated. While all of those discharged were not cured, all were able to be sent to their homes, believing, as I did, that they would improve faster at home than at the asylum, in their then mental and physical condition.

During the past two years, as heretofore, since I have had charge of the asylum, we have had an abundance and variety of vegetables raised on the asylum farm and garden, and the provisions furnished by the Board have all been good and ample. The daily ration consists of bacon, fresh beef, furnished by contract twice a week, fish, corned beef, sugar, coffee, tea, wheat, Graham and corn bread, rice, hominy, syrup, butter, crackers and lard. During the winter months we give fresh pork about once a week. This is raised on the farm and does not cost the State anything.

The sick are well provided for in their diet by the matron, who sees to their wants personally.

NEW BUILDINGS AND INCREASED ACCOMMODATIONS.

In my report for the years 1885 and 1886 I recommended to the Board that the white female building be extended to the wall north of the building, covering a space of thirty by sixty-five feet. It is absolutely necessary that this or some other building should be built, and at once, as the white female wards are all overcrowded, and judging from the increased number of patients received in the past two years, about 34 per cent., the increase of patients during the next two years will be so great that we will be obliged to refuse any more of that class, unless an additional building is erected. As it is at present, nearly all of the rooms in the three-story white female building contain two patients, and some three. I have somewhat relieved the overcrowded condition of the white male wards by building seven comfortable rooms in the old dining room of this building, on the first floor. The colored males have ample room for the present, but I think will be overcrowded before the next two years, as there are but 64 rooms in this building, and one room can only accommodate one patient. As will be seen there are now 54 colored male patients in the asylum. At one time last spring every room in this building was occupied. The colored female wards are in the same crowded condition as the white female wards, from one to three patients in a room. I would recommend that this building be raised to two stories, or that a new building be erected for this class of patients and the old building be given to the white females, as they already occupy more than half of the building.

I also recommended in my last report the necessity of building a hospital. Anticipating that the shelter, built of brick and covered with slate, used for a gun and wagon shelter while the present buildings were used as an arsenal, would make a good hospital by putting another story to it. I built outside of the inclosure, with little expense to the State, a barn 26 by 40 feet, with ample room for the stock, and shelters for the wagons. I hope the next Legislature will appropriate a sufficient sum to build this hospital and the other buildings mentioned. A hospital is an absolute necessity for the welfare and comfort of the sick patients. The foundation of this shed is solid, and the area large enough to build four wards in the second story, one for each color and sex. The lower floor could be used as store rooms, kitchen and dining rooms. It would be of very great benefit to the sick and would save the physician a vast amount of unnecessary trouble and work; visiting now, as he has to do, the different wards of each building.

The fence enclosing the yard of the colored female department is nearly finished. When completed will insure the

safety of these patients and lessen the means of escape and give them larger grounds.

Under the head of new buildings, I think it advisable to mention the necessity of a building for holding services and also as a place of amusement. The house formerly used as a chapel, was torn down to make room for the new colored male buildings. Since then our only place of worship or amusement has been the small office attached to the Superintendent's house. Most of the time services have been held in the open air, in the yard set apart for the white male patients. A house for both purposes could be built at a small cost, as most of the work would be done by the male patients. It could be used not only as a chapel, but as a library and amusement hall. I doubt if there is an asylum in the United States, except this, in which some building is not provided for the purposes above mentioned. Dr. Boyce, of the Alabama Asylum, from whom I quoted in my last report, and whom I consider good authority, says, in advocating diversion as a remedial agent in the treatment of the insane, "there is scarcely an evening after tea that there is not a gathering of the patients for social enjoyment of some kind, dances, games, theatrical exhibitions, and other amusements to afford them diversion."

Dr. Hare, of the Milwaukee Asylum, says in his report, "we have two dances each week, the music being furnished by the attendants." The accompanying letter, from the Rev. Dr. W. H. Carter, upon this subject, who has held the position of Chaplain of the asylum for the past eight years, is worthy of consideration.

As yet there are no separate buildings or accommodations for the pay or convalescent patients. While the amount charged pay patients for board, is small (\$12.50) per month, they should I think, have separate apartments, or at least be placed with the convalescent patients, and separate buildings and dining rooms provided for them :

Capt. A. Moseley,

DEAR SIR: In place of making a formal report to the Board I would rather suggest to you some things which seem to me to be very desirable. There is great need of a chapel, or some room set apart for divine worship; out-door services are not always possible, nor do they have as great influence as when the surroundings are appropriate. I have been much pleased with the good conduct and attention of the patients at the services which I have held now for so many years; they seem always pleased at my coming and anxious to have my visits as frequent as possible. During these visits I have often wished that more amusements could be provided. I would suggest a bow-

ling alley; it need not be expensive, flooring, nailed together and set up edgeways could be planed off so as to do as a substitute for something better. A billiard table would not be amiss in affording relief from the monotony of the daily life, and I do not think it inconsistent to speak of three things almost in connection with divine service, for with such people the occupation of the mind by means of amusements, is a duty rather than a pastime, and I do not know that I go outside of my limits, when I say that every help possible should be given to your efforts to induce the able-bodied patients to employ themselves in some occupation, even if it were necessary to pay them something for their labor; occupation of the mind and exercise are better than medicine. And could not some room be provided for a hospital thereby benefitting the sick and saving valuable time of the nurses? You must permit me to thank you and your family for the generous hospitality which has never varied in entertaining me during my frequent visits. I have always felt that it was not right you should bear the expense of providing for those, who, like myself, have visited the asylum in some sort of official capacity. W. H. CARTER.

WATER SUPPLY.

The supply of water is still inadequate for the use of the Asylum, but workmen are now putting up a tank and wind-mill on the tower of the white male building, a well to furnish the water having been dug under the tower. When this work is completed it is to be hoped that we will have sufficient water for all purposes. I would suggest to the Board to have erected inside of the grounds, or adjacent thereto, a laundry, where all the washing can be done. It would not only be a great saving to the State, but would also give light employment to a large number of patients.

EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS.

The number of patients usefully employed has steadily increased during the past two years. Both sexes, white and colored, have been engaged as much as possible in light work. A large number of the males have worked in the field and garden, making and housing, at little expense to the State, an ample crop of corn, fodder, hay, potatoes and sugar-cane. The garden has been cultivated exclusively by them. They have also kept the grounds in the Asylum, and the roads leading to it, in perfect order. The females, too, have been employed in making quilts and comforts, sheets, pillow cases, bed ticks, and nearly all of the coarser articles of underwear for themselves. Quite a number of the white females, through choice, are employed knitting and making lace and other little articles of fancy work. My experience satisfies me that the patients are

more contented, and a larger per cent. of them are cured, when usefully employed during their confinement in an Asylum.

Dr. Hare, Superintendent of the Milwaukee Asylum, says in his report of 1885 and 1886, that the per cent. of recoveries has been the highest, and the death rate lowest, in the history of that institution. He attributes the results mainly to the "abolishment of mechanical restraint, and the regular occupation of body and mind with labor, which overtakes neither, but which yields to the excited or diseased brain and the exhausted nerve energy, sweet and refreshing sleep, which is the best road to quiet content, if not to absolute cure." He says, further: "We have been able to compass this better than ever before through the acquisition of the farm, which has furnished occupation to all male patients able to work. Roads have been worked, woods cleared, in addition to the planting, raising and harvesting the products of the farm, with the aid of but one farmer, one gardner, and the teamsters." We have accomplished all of these results with the aid of one teamster when not engaged in hauling, one attendant, and the help of one extra laborer, to assist in plowing, at an extra cost of \$45.00.

As net per cent. of recoveries for the past two years is greater and the death rate less than in the previous two years, or at any time since the asylum was founded, I must conclude, as Dr. Hare does, that it is to be attributed in a great measure to the abolishment of mechanical restraint and the employment of the patients. The tendency of late in the treatment of the insane in the best and most successful asylums has been to allow the patients a greater degree of liberty and freedom than in former years. While I am still an advocate of the abolishment of mechanical restraint, I find that under our system of treatment: That is, not confining them to their rooms or wards, but allowing them the liberty of the yard, it is necessary at times to use the muff or camisole on some of the most violent patients; which I think preferable to confining them to their rooms. With a sufficient number of attendants I believe all mechanical restraints could be abolished. In a great number of asylums the out-door system of treatment is the exception to the rule. With us all patients are not only allowed, but are required, to leave their rooms in the morning upon rising, and are not allowed to occupy the rooms during the day unless they are sick. The yards for the white male and white female patients are about two acres in extent each. The yards for the colored male and female patients are nearly as large.

I believe in the greatest liberty of personal freedom compatible with the safety of the patient, and my experience goes

to prove that we had fewer escapes from those who were allowed permits to go outside of the yards than from those confined continually inside of the enclosure. The last report of the Scotch Commissioners shows that the number of escapes from asylums where limited liberty is not allowed are three-fold, as compared with those in asylums where large freedom is allowed, but in which this unrestricted liberty is not practiced. I do not wish to be understood as advocating a loose system of allowing any and all patients paroles outside of the yard and without attendants. There is no question that a greater degree of freedom than was allowed in former years is beneficial to the patients. The Superintendent and his assistants, certainly ought to be advised with their daily intercourse with the patients as to who should be allowed this privilege. I will admit that there is danger that too much freedom may be allowed in this respect. I am decidedly opposed, however, to confinement or the use of any mechanical restraint except in extreme cases.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Our open fields on the river, containing 40 acres, and about 5 acres near the asylum buildings, were planted last spring in corn and oats. A part of the river field planted to oats was overflowed by a rise in the river, but was afterwards planted in corn. From these fields we gathered 671 bushels of corn, 80 bushels of oats, 9,318 pounds of fodder and about 3,000 pounds of hay and clover. From 4 acres of land adjoining the asylum we raised a large crop of Irish potatoes. It was later in the year planted in sweet potatoes, from which we gathered nearly 400 bushels of eating potatoes, besides several hundred bushels of slips, which were fed to the stock. We also planted 1 acre in cane, 2 acres in watermelons, and had an abundance of vegetables the entire year. We have now plenty of cabbage, potatoes and turnips to last until the spring crop comes on.

ATTENDANTS.

Most of the attendants now employed in the asylum have been with me four years, and it is a pleasure to me, and I think it but just to speak of their uniform kindness to the patients under their charge. In the past two years I have had occasion to discharge two attendants only, for what I considered unkind treatment to patients. While the treatment was not brutal it was of such a character that I thought needed correction, and I therefore discharged them.

Before closing this report I think it my duty to report the birth of a white female infant in this asylum. The mother was brought from one of the Southern counties and arrived here on the 21st day of May, 1888. She informed me upon her arrival that she was *enciente*, and upon an examination by the

physician in charge, found that her statement was correct. The child was born on the 2d day of December, 1888. This patient was only slightly affected with epilepsy, and as her condition was known it would have been much better for her to have remained at home, at least until after the birth of the child.

My thanks are due to your Excellency and to each member of your Honorable Board for your cordial support in the past in my efforts to discharge the very responsible and arduous duties of my office. I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. MOSELEY,
Superintendent.